BACK PAGE

Children's competition - If I were Chancellor...

would make sweetshop owners put their prices down," said twelve year-also knows how to enjoy the good things old Sigrun from Würzburg, when asked what she would do if she became Chancellor of the Federal Republic. She was one of many asked to imagine they were the leading man, or woman, in this

Children taking part in the "If I were the Chancellor" competition thought out a number of other wonderful things they would do if they had governmental power. The competition was organised by the Munich Children's Book Publishing

"I'd get up late every morning and drink a cup of strong coffee, get some books and read for a few hours," was one child's idea of how he would spend his term of office.

Nine year-old Marianne said: "In the afternoon I would go swimming or take a walk and occasionally I'd do some work in the Bundesing,"

It is a good thing that this nine year-old knows there is Bundestag even though she does seem to think it is some kind of school, which it would be rather fun to skip every now and then!

Swimming-pools, a red sports car and a strong bodyguard are part of the chil-drens' fantasy about life as Chancellor. Largely the ideas form a list rather like that the children would give to Santa Claus; it is a programme of entertainments and amusements.

Children view the Chancellor as a kind

of life. He lords it over his subjects and eats his food from a golden platter.

Many children are purely selfish about how they would use their newly-won power, while others are keen to use it for the benefit of others in their age-group.

Sweet prices should be brought tumbling down, as we have heard, and playtime at schools should be extended to one hour. Children should have more chance to talk to each other in schools and they would be allowed to choose their own homework. These are demands that should provide food for thought and might lead to a Minstry for Children's Affairs being introduced.

The Chancellor is viewed as an almighty potentate and is regarded by some children as holding a position of social responsibility. "All rich people would have to give me a quarter of their money and I would give this to the poor people," said budding Robin Hood, eleven year-old Cornelia. This child obviously knows that in the land of the economic miracle there are still crass differences between the haves and havenots.

One twelve year-old from Bochum said he would carry on Willy Brandt's good work of making contact with other countries in East and West. Another boy criticised the present Chancellor for letting prices go on rising. So he promised us



Amateurs on stage!

Marcel Schilb has offered his stage at the Frankfurt theatre 'Die Katakon' members of the public who fancy trying their hand at acting. The cost? Fire

One ten year-old schoolboy obviously belongs to the ranks of the resigned, who does not want to get too involved in politics since, "you can't please everyone."

It was well-known that children's competitions in the form of school essays always produce interesting results. Adults enjoy the humorous aspects of these essays and weigh up their sociological and psychological value.

The originality of this competition's result really was food for thought. Obviously children in this country are growing up with mythical ideas of the

who matters in the Federal Republic.

(Photo: La viet ambassador to this country Many children aged twelve signose rise as a professional diplomat has not thrown off the ideas that lipsen meteoric, has provided an example and nursery rhymes have put of how skilful diplomacy can overlap into political action.

mburg, 1 April 1971 th Year - No. 468 - By air

who can do anything, is allowed viewpoint on the forthcoming Berlin anything and enjoys all pleasures regotiations more clearly and toughly the state of the same previous public official

In these days of sex instant than in any previous public official schools children know what Muz pronouncement. Daddy are doing in bed but the The circumstances were unusual and little idea of what the Chancellor afteworthy. A diplomat does not usually outline in detail and for the general

Annemarie is public the viewpoint of his government (Lübecker Nachrichten, 26 Februs but on this occasion Falin was, as it were,

acting as a political guide for a group of political visitors to the Soviet Union. What gives what he had to say added importance is that it was not said at his new post but in the Soviet Union itself - with his back to the Kremlin wall,

es it were. As one of the hosts of the executive of Junge Union, the youth section of the Christian Democrats, he was also able to ring influence to bear on representatives of the Opposition in Bonn now that its doubts about this country's Ostpolitik,

IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS Insufficient attention being given to Vienna Salt talks

REVIEW History exhibition opens in Reichstag building in Berlin **OPERA**

Sutherland's superb Lucia in Hamburg ABOUR RELATIONS

Unemployment benefits should be improved OUR WORLD

Page 11

Cologne woman leads police a marry dance

coming to terms with Soviet policy fowards the West, are growing.

Such an adroit demonstration of diplohacy affords pleasure even to the

The point at issue is Berlin (West Berlin, as Falln has never failed to point out, underscoring Moscow's viewpoint), not only the Berlin question as such but ialso as the subject of concessions prior to tatification of the Moscow and Warsaw

Of late Soviet politicians have stated on more than one occasion that a solution to

the Berlin Question is possible. Falin echoed this sentiment, commenting that a settlement could be arranged within a fortnight if only the Americans wanted to

USSR ambassador poses

awkward Berlin questions

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

This easily obtainable Berlin settlement is that of the western half of the city being classed as a special political unit, though, a point that Falin not only reiterated but also gave new and detailed reasons for, grounds, moreover, that were intended to make the idea attractive and draw the Federal Republic towards the

In the picture outlined by Falin the Soviet Union stars as the guarantor of the continued existence of Berlin (West Berlin, that is), as its protector.

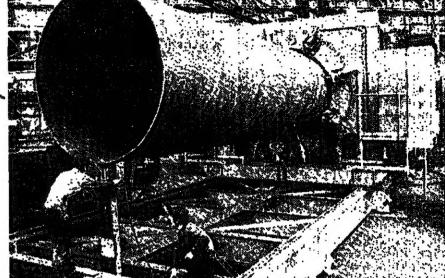
The existence of official agencies of Bonn in Berlin, supported by the claims of the Western powers (themselves dismissed by Falin as not having inherent rights), is considered by the Soviet Union to be purely and simply illegal.

The Soviet Union and it alone is in a position to uphold the city's independence of the GDR. It is Moscow, he stated, that ensures the GDR is unable to lay claim to West Berlin.

Soviet diplomat Falin thus makes his country out to be the guardian and protector of West German Interests in Berlin. Bonn ought accordingly to be even more interested in the 13 August 1970 treaty between this country and the

Soylet Union coming into force. Should this country not ratify the treaty, he goes on to warn, the repercussions on relations between the two countries would be far more serious than after the failure of the truce plans of the Adenauer era.

Mention is also made of a Control Council document of 1947/48 according to which Berlin performs a dual function



Destination the USSR

The world's largest steelpipe plant has been built by Blohm + Voss, Hamburg, for the Soviet Union. The plant is to be assembled in Russia during the summer to produce steelpipes with a diameter of 2,5 metres to transport gas from Siberia to Europe. Development of the plant took 200,000 working hours. An article dealing with trade with Russia appears on page 10 of this issue.

as sent of the Four-Power authorities and

capital of the Soviet zone of occupation. This legal document, Falin explained makes nonsense of the inherent rights of the Allies and the accrued rights of the Federal Republic.

Working on this basis Falin made out the exclusion of West Berlin from the Soviet Zone to be the real anomaly of the Berlin situation, an anomaly the Soviet Union could only agree to maintain as a major concession.

What is more, the Soviet Union would only be prepared to adopt this approach which would be a trifle hard on the GDR. its ally, if Bonn were to pursue, let us say, policies friendly towards the Soviet Union as foreseen by the Moscow Treaty.

The upshot is that "The present poli-

rical presence of the Federal Republic renders agreement on Berlin impossible." Ambassador Falin has shown Russia's hand in the Four-Power talks on Berlin, is it possible in the circumstances to expect

C 20725 C

a Berlin solution that half-way merits the epithet satisfactory? The reaction so far to Falin's comments

bears witness to a certain reserve due on the one hand to fear of battening down the hatches prematurely and on the other to the need to know for certain what he

Yet there can be no denying that the Berlin Question now appears even more difficult of solution than beforehand.

West Berlin's foreign policy representa-tion, Falin stated, is an issue on which Continued on page 2

Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung fur deutschland

One of the world's top ten

Member of T.E.A.M. (Top European Advertising Media)

U. S. A.

Advertising representatives, I.N. T. A. International and Trade Advertising 1560 Broadway, New York N. Y. 10036, Tel. 2125 81-3755

German Language Publications, Inc. 75 Varick Street New York, N. Y. 10013 Tel. 212/966-0175

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a desig-

nation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying

purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Borlin

and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and

correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from

all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed

daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

Great Britain

U.K.-Advertisement-Office, Room 300 C - Bracken House 10 Cannon Street London, E.C. 4 Tel. 01-2363716

For Financial Advertising: Throgmorton Publications Limited 30 Finsbury Square London, E.C. 2 Tel. 01-6284050

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every lasue is read by

at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the

paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of eyeryone

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter

Aligemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its author-

ity, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

For Subscriptions Saymour Press Brixton Road 334 London, S. W. 9 Tel. Red Post 4444

Major parties gain in Rhineland-Palatinate state elections

absolute majority in the state legisla-ture of the Rhineland-Palatinate, having before in West Berlin. The Social Demo-crats polled more than forty per cent of polled 50.0 per cent of the votes cast on the votes for the first time ever (SPD 40.5 years ago:

This is undeniably a major success for youthful Premier Helmut Kohl and his vernment whose reforms over the last four years have hit nationwide headlines. Even so, the CDU's electoral victory was not as spectacular as had been expected.

The absolute majority pales not a little in significance alongside the fact that the Social Democrats, who in the Rhineland-Palatinate are usually something of an also-ran, succeeded in reversing the current-trend towards far greater CDU gains in local elections.

In Mainz the SPD succeeded in doing

years ago).

In view of the relatively poor shape the state SPD is in and the unspectacular performance it has put up in local politics in the Rhine od-Palatinate the must also be rated a personal success tor the state Social Democrat leader Wilhelm Dröscher.

His markedly jovial election campaign at which the others smiled often enough would appear to have made more of a mark on the electorate than had been

As for the Free Democrats (the National Democrats no longer need men-

tioning), the upward trend in Hesse, Bavaria and Berlin has been brought to an abrupt halt. The FDP, who had two Ministers in the outgoing administration. now have a mere three seats in the state

assembly.

For a party that felt it had now gained a fairly secure place alongside the two major parties the Rhineland Palatinate election results must be rather depressing.
It is hard to say what did the FDP more damage, its failure to convince the electorate that it was responsible for a fair amount of what the government had achieved since 1967 or its emphasis, unlike on past occasions, on willingness to continue in coalition with the CDU.

In Bonn the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions will welcome poor performance of the FDP less from a local than from a national angle.

The new Rhineland-Palatinate state government need no longer worry too much about a coalition partner that is bound to have one eye on ensuring the continuation of the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 March 1971)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Insufficient attention being given to Vienna Salt talks

ext to no attention is paid these days to disarmament talks wherever they may be held, yet to judge by the volume of conference minutes the world ought to be on the brink of a lasting peace. The fourth round of Salt talks in Vienna between the United States and the Soviet Union is more deserving of attention. More than ever before the future of each of the great powers depends on whether the two delegations get down to serious discussion of strategic arms limitation.

The feat they have to achieve is to reach agreement in slowing down the arms race and finally bringing it to a halt without jeopardising the balance of terror. And relative peace between the two nuclear giants is inextricably linked with this tight-rope walk.

Both know that a nuclear strike by the one would immediately trigger off the other's counter-strike and so sign the death warrent of both and the rest of the

The arms race, steadily gaining momentum, is intended to make the mutual deterrent more credible. Politicians and military strategists on both sides argue that they must at least keep level with the other in military terms so as not to tempt

USSR ambassador

Continued from page 1

there can be discussion. This may be seen as a silver lining.

On the other hand Moscow is made out to be the guarantor of West Berlin's continued independence and Bonn would, of course, have to bear this in mind in formulating foreign policy.

Yet can one country represent another externally without there being a political lifeline between the two? Is there perhaps some leeway for negotiation as to what represents political presence?

At this stage there can be no definite answer to either of these queries.

Nikolas Benckiser (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 March 1971) the other to strike first while it has the edge on them or feels it has.

At the same time both sides realise that unless there is an end to the arms race it will end up by being their economic ruin. This is why they have got together round the conference table.

All that either side knows with any certainty is what no longer needs discussing. After five years of negotiation a ban on nuclear tests on the ground and in the air (but not underground) was agreed in 1963. The test-ban treaty saw the light

After a further four years of talks the non-proliferation treaty followed in 1968. Its purpose was to prevent the spread of nuclear arms and know-how to third countries.

Finally, this February, the treaty banning the stationing of nuclear weapons on the seabed was signed. The negotiation of all these agreements is the modest out-come of what will soon have been ten years of disarmament talks at Geneva.

The Geneva disarmament talks are concerned not only with arms limitation but also with all-round disarmament. The delegates know full well, however, that there is no point in talking until the two superpowers have taken the first step and agreed to limit their strategic arms poten-

It is not only agreements already signed and conferences already in session that are dependent on a favourable outcome of the strategic arms limitation talks. Future strategies and new talks also depend on Salt.

US Defence Secretary Laird, for instance, has postulated a direct link between the projected American strategy of realistic deterrence and the Salt talks in

Last but not least the prospects of a European security conference being held - a project urgently advocated by the Eastern Bloc with the aim of combining Nato and the Warsaw Pact in a comprehensive European security scheme - stand and fall with the sucess or failure of the Vienna talks between the two

For both the Soviet Union and the United States Europe is a key issue. They disagree as to whether of not the 630 Soviet medium-range missiles aimed at European targets ought to be included in

The Soviet Union refuses to do so on the ground that they are merely tactical weapons since they do not represent a direct threat to the United States. At the same time Russia insists that the United States be prepared to discuss the 500 American nuclear bombers stationed in Europe since they threaten the Soviet Union and are thus strategic and not tactical weapons.

The Americans refuse to do so on the ground that their strategic bombers are the counterweight to the Soviet medium-

Apart from this particular dispute the main aim of the Vienna talks is to find a formula by which the two nuclear giants can evenly limit the number of their offensive weapons, particularly the long-

range carrier rockets, without against their security requirement COMMON MARKET

This formula is also to include sive weapons systems, that is anti-missile shields.

The prospects of success up a Co-economic more difficult by the fact that sides in Vienna have no more in than the desire not to destroy the limit arms costs and to make the limit arms costs are limit arms costs and to make the limit arms costs are limit arms costs and to make the limit arms costs are limit arms costs and to make the limit arms costs are limit arms costs are limit arms costs and to make the limit arms costs are limit are limit arms costs are limit arms costs are limit are limit arms.

468 - 1 April 1971

rapid agreement the problem of is the greatest — in international rapid agreement the problem of is the greatest — in international adhered to the terms of the spring foreign capital. It is a powerful technology progresses the more thank bloc with a feared agricultural it becomes.

One need only call to mind the state sphere of influence stretches far warheads in mid-air and independent in Africa and preference agree—What is more, both delegations and the Mediterranean shores.

aware of the fact that a fort deal Republic and France not just conference table.

Not for nothing did Chins harket made up of 200 million people, second satellite shortly before thich, after the United States, possesses was to remind the other two lorld. Peking has developed its rocket, the Buropean Economic Community included in the calculations of the taken on a reality which many find lished superpowers, China is an inturbing. Anyone who is in doubt about party to the talks. party to the talks. It'olfgang Borgals has only to ask the world's govern-

Turkish government needs time world paralysed and incapable of time time world paralysed and incapable of time time wishes, demands and cri-

n a number of respects the crises in Pakistan and Turkey, both Islamic countries, are comparable. The two heads of state, both of Army origins, were no longer able to find parliamentary governments capable of setting about the problems immediately besetting their coun-

Following the overthrow of Turkey's Demirel government by the armed forces both President Sunay and his opposite number in Pakistan, Yahya Khan, intend to return to civilian government as soon as possible to eliminate the danger of civil war and the misery of social backward-

When the Turkish army last intervened eleven years ago to oust the Menderos administration serving generals did not want to take over the business of govern-

They first lent support to all of Ministers it sends out fine-sounding Cabinet formed by the Republicated and declares that all trade previous Opposition, and headed broblems will be overcome on the "road Marshal Inonii and then backed to progress", and there the matter rests. tion administration headed by a Despite countless trips between Europe ranking civil servant with w and America no one has succeeded in affiliations, ex-ambassador Unital joing anything to solve the bones of But history repeated itself, he issomention on trading policies except to

Party, a rerun of Menderes Denomake a few declarations, although the led by a young engineer named le European Economic Community has had gained a majority and soon followsovereign rights with regard to trading the footsteps of its corrupt press policies since 1970.

The army intervened again and sai In Congress at the turn of the year that

a coalition virtually out of the state and another imports, was sume a coalition virtually out of the state and another imports, was sume a coalition virtually out of the state and merky depths. The European this time President Sunay is looked Economic Community did not react to transitional arrangement to last this signal — except verbally — and in the year. He probably hopes to be meantime the Mills Bill has resurfaced. experienced civil servant again by Experiences of this kind are nothing the support of the armed feet new. In agriculture we have found out

Demirel. They too intend to trying to combine Nato membership

a policy of detente. But industrialisation, slum de and far-reaching university reformations hardly be coped with in the span twelve months.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 8th Aussicht, Hamburg 22, Tel.: 2 20 12 5th But this complaint has not cut much 27 14733. Bonn burgau: Kenrad Kadiwal ice as far as Paris is concerned, Without lex: 08 86332.

Advertising rates list No. 8 -Annual subscription DM 25. Annual subscription DM 25.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsel letween 25 million and thirty million letween letween letween 25 million and thirty million letween letwe

reprint are published in cooperation will be considered. This deal on the side has neighborial stalls of leading newapspare of the comphasise the lack of unity among the rederal Republic of Germany. They are six even further, which is a member of the way abridged nor editorially redrained. Although France is a member of the way abridged nor editorially redrained.

to limit arms costs and to make status quo and in all other plittical dwarf heartily distrust one another.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 15 Mg dents.

But this is the surprising part. This

icism from outside.

not want to exercise power. dangerous Mills Bill which planned to As hostility between the parties limit textile and shoe imports, was sunk

eliminate the worst domestic distribution that the communal policy and yet the EEC in terms of foreign policy that has proved incapable of making a policy. Demicel Theorems and differ from executions.

French deals on the side knock

In the EEC sphere of influence Trade with: Present EEC. Inclusive of Britain, Denmark Norway and Eire

Since 1967 various institutions in the different directions and only when by Community have time and again failed in their task of making worthwhile decisions on agricultural prices and structures.

The BEC's agricultural policy has been emasculating itself with costly manoeuvres such as feeding butter back to cows in order to get rid of disastrous

The most recent example of the incongruity of the Common Market's power and its ability to make decisions would appear to be negotiations on British entry. For nearly a decade the applicants for membership have been bowing and scraping in the EEC waiting room. Now that the negotiations have begun the Community has been sitting virtually struck dumb at the negotiating table and has virtually nothing to say to all the

Worse than this, across the negotiating table the applicants want just that, they hope that the EBC has nothing to say. If anything is said it is likely that in the course of the negotiations whoever said it will refuse to climb down.

Why is the European Economic Community condemned to exist in a kind of political Dadaism?

The answer is easy to see: The EEC which has the outward appearance of an almighty economic bloc, a giant, has no political will of its own.

It is like a robot being controlled by six separate brains, each urging its limbs in

chance they each make the same move at the same time does this colossus take a

The EEC lacks what the humblest athletics club possesses, the possibility of calling for a vote to bring differing opinions into line, to make one will and hen to act accordingly.

Paris does not want to talk about agricultural policies; Rome does not want to discuss the price of maize; The Hague is not keen to talk about the price for corn and back to Paris where no one wants to discuss the Mediterranean preference area - and so nothing happens.

Apart from shots in the dark which just happen to hit the target there is no agriculture or trade policy in Europe any more. The six capitals no longer have the right of decision. They all point to Brussels and Brussels is paralysed.

In this situation President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt came to an agreement in Paris that institutional questions should no longer hold up European unity - an easy thing to say since institutions are not particularly interesting in any

But each day the lame giant, EEC, asks its grotesque question: At least in those spheres where the member countries have abdicated politically, will they find a procedure (that is to say an institution) that will enable them to make policies?

Do they prefer paralysis and stagnation to the risk of finding a policy which displeases one of the Six in individual facets? Sometimes the impression is given that they find it comfortable to hide their own hesitancy behind the broad back of the EEC.

It they could only see that the gian must be given control over its own limbs

the consequences would be drawn easily.
It is essential to set up an institution as a strictly controlled spokesman for the Community at peril of neglecting individual interests in certain cases but in the certainty that in the long-run it could not carry out policies to the detriment of any one member. But above all member States must give up the veto right which at the moment prevents the Common market taking a clear-cut attitude ln many essential questions.

Every democratic State today calls on minorities (farmers, Communists, weavers and chimney sweeps) to put their interests in the hands of their government, Is it so senseless to call on six States allied to each other to create a certain dependence on each other, especially since without cooperation they will only be a dot on the map of international politics. in order to regain that influence which each individual country has already surrendered? Thomas Löffelholz

(STUTTGARTER, ZEITUNG, 18 March 1971)

Britain for EEC membership - but at what price?

On the surface it looked as through there was going to be another duel between France and Great Britain on the question of extending the Common Market at the negotiations between the EEC Council of Ministers and the British government representative, Geoffrey Rip-

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann made stricter demands on Mr Rippon than the other members of the European Economic Community who had tried in advance to soften up French

But the days in which there were political objections in Paris to British entry are gone since General de Gaulle

President Pompidou's concepts of the future development of European cooperation and that of his co-workers are not so far removed from the way the British see it. Both of them want to make cautious steps in the direction of political integration of members.

When the talk in Brussels surrounding the entry of the seventh member of the Community is hard-hitting it is no longer a question of a simple yes or no, but is more concerned with the price that each side has got to pay for the new relation-

France wants to retrieve as much as possible from the deal for its farming community and is all out to avoid competition with sugar-exporting Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean and

New Zealand's butter exporters. London cannot and will not leave those Commonwealth countries whose economy has depended almost entirely on exports to the United Kingdom in the hirch. In addition to this there have been hard debates about the dividing up of the financial burden of the communal agricul-

tural market. None of the negotiators taking part expected to solve all these problems at one fell swoop and the Federal Republic

no such idea. The outcome was that a short-term time limit for coming to an agreement was set which will run out in the summer. This factor underlines the basic goodwill on all

Among the British public enthusiasm for entry into the Common Market has become much cooler in the past few months than last year. Nevertheless in Parliament there is still a large enough majority in favour of entry as long as the pro-Europeans in the Conservative and Labour parties consider the outcome of these negotiations fair.

On the Continent too the question of extending the Six is today regarded through sober eyes. It is known that the state of the balance of payments in Britain can pose problems, and that in the short or long term an extra burden could be put on the balance of payments by the able cut in interest rates in order to liven up the economy.

But the consequences for sterling would draw all other banks of issue into the British difficulties if the British Isles were not a member of the BEC.

Perhaps Britain could be more easily given a helping hand within the framework of closer cooperation on trade and monetary policies than if these connections were not forged.

Consideration such as these are behind the Federal Republic's policy decision to accept Britain into the Common Market and public opinion in this country is today virtually unanimous on this score.

Immanuel Birnbaum (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 March 1971)

srael is going to have to ask God to protect it from its friends while it continues to be able to cope with its enemies. Friend America has made it clearer than ever before that in its opinion Israel's security requirements do not necessitate the acquisition of territory, at least as far as the frontier with

Egypt is concerned. Israel itself continues to assert that the frontiers of 1967 are out of the question as they were not genuine frontiers but merely the positions held when the 1948 cease-fire was agreed.

Jerusalem was expecting there to be trouble with the United States on this score. Whether it has made adequate preparations for this eventuality is another matter. Of late Israel has certainly ast master at diplomacy,

The last round definitely went to Egypt and its powerful second the Soviet Union. It is not a matter of a bout, though, but of keeping the peace in an entire region and maybe the entire world.

In Washington, London and maybe on the other side too the powers that be are international guarantees. In 1967 everyin the main agreed that peace was never nearer than at the moment. This may indeed be true - provided the Israelis do

tained in a reply to questions framed by

Peace prospects in Middle East still seem distant

March, even go so far as to demand "safe and recognised frontiers" for all Middle East countries, a demand that Israel has made all along, but they are combined with a barely concealed ultimatum: Israel must withdraw from all occupied ter-

There is no mention of when this has to be done but ultimatums tend to be accepted or rejected immediately and

m still stands Israel's lifeline, shipping on the Straits of Tiran, is to continue to be safeguarded according to America's proposals, not by Israeli troops, though, but by an inter-national force including — potentially at

least - US and Soviet troops. thing started when international forces suddenly evacuated Sharm el Sheikh. not have to pay, and pay on the nail too. Maybe the guarentees could be better

backed this time. UN special envoy Gunnar Jarring on 5 the Jewish state when the prospect of a

joint US-Soviet peace force in Sharm el Sheikh sends shudders down one's back.

The idea of two world powers that are at loggerheads in this part of the world and elsewhere being watchdogs of Israel's freedom when one of the two has so far been viewed, and not without reason, by Israel as a threat to its very existence is an

How long would the US-Soviet guest erformance in Sharm el Sheikh continue, contracts and treaties being improbable safeguards?

Is there any point in concluding insecure agreements merely for fear of missing an opportunity of arranging peace terms when any agreement might well spare the way for a fourth war in the Middle East with no certainty that it will remain limited to the immediate vicinity?

Israel has learnt the hard way that winning a war is not all sweetness and light. Its victory has cost it good will. Yet it is not overstraining good will for a small and troubled country to realise that peace in the entire area can only be safeguarded when Israel's security rements are credibly and adequately

At present this realisation seems to be a long time coming. Hans-Herbert Gaebel (Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 March 1971)

another nail in Euratom coffin

months.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 16 Mark)

The European Economic Community

Republic until Bonn agrees to submit to the control of the International Atomic Teams Agency in Vienna. implaint against the French government The German Tribuil French failure to respect the monopoly Publisher: Friedrich Rainecke. Editorias for the supply of fissile material which is Eborhard Wagner. Assistant Editorias the right of the European Atomic Energy Commission. The control of the terms of the first than the right of the European Atomic Energy Commission. lian language sub-aditor: Geolitsy rise the French have been neglecting this monopoly for years,

regard to the Euratom agreements France has been buying enriched uranium worth

All articles which THE GERMAN THE Pleased to carry out this contract with reprint are published in cooperation will be smaller to the side has helped solitorial states of leading appropriate to smaller the smaller to smaller the smaller than the side has helped solitorial states.

In all correspondence please quote year intelear weapons club the Soviet Union scription number which appears on the shar not been bothered about supplying the right of your address. the uranium, but it continues to refuse to supply fissile material to the Federal

Energy Agency in Vienna.

The Russians have thus given their blessing to the French idea that France's atomic interests can best be served by a go-it-alone policy without any connections with the other five EEC countries, and probably the control of fissile material for peaceful uses is concerned.

So Moscow is helping to shake two of the shaky pillars on which Euratom is based, supply and control. Moscow and Parls will find other partners in crime in this work of destruction. In the entry negotiations Britain, another nuclear power, has already informed the EEC that it is not impressed by Euratom's

monopoly of supply.

It is doubtful whether the Brussels commission can halt this process of erosion, even if the Luxemburg court decides that France is wrong in assuming that the Buratom supply monopoly became void in 1965.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 March 1971)

REVIEW

History exhibition opens in Reichstag building in Berlin

A model of the imperial Crown of the Holy Roman Empire welcomes visitors to an exhibition entitled "1871 — Questions on German History" being held currently in the rebuilt Reichstag building

The exhibition, opened on 21 March, the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Reichstag in 1871, ends with a comparison of the political and social orders in the two German states existing today — the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

The exhibition is being organised by the government under the patronage of President Gustav Heinemannn. Professor Lothar Gall, the Giessen historian, and a large staff is responsible for planning.

The very title of "Questions on German History" indicates that it is not the organisers' intention to give visitors as complete a picture of the past as possible but to encourage and provoke them to think about the many breaks and divergent tendencies in German history, especially in the nineteenth and twentieth

Of course this does not mean that the exhibition does not guide visitors in a certain way. The date 1871, the year the German Empire was proclaimed, is not intended to be the climax of a long historical development. historical development as traditional nationalist historians will have it.

Instead it is treated as one date among many, one solution in the struggle towards national unity, a solution which most people realise is dubious after defeat in two wars that shattered the unity of the Reich set up one hundred years ago.
The main emphasis of the exhibition is

The legislative work in the Bundestag is becoming more and more complicated as time wears on with the result that

individual members scarcely find it pos-

sible any longer to take scientifically

placed on showing the divergent and contradictory motives leading to the unification of 1871 and the social, cultural and political state of Germany between the destruction of the old Reich with the onset of the French Revolution model of the Imperial Crown of the and the establishment of the new empire

About two thirds of the exhibition is devoted to this period. It is divided into four main sections - the political awakening in the wars of liberation against Napoleon up to the Congress of Vienna, the period preceding the revolution of March 1848, the revolutionary years of 1848 and 1849 and finally the period up to the proclamation of the Empire in

Developments since 1871 are then summarised under the title "Decisive years in German history - 1871, 1918,

Running through the four main sec-tions is one trend — the desire to overcome monarchic rule and German particularism by uniting efforts towards national unity and individual liberty.

One of the most valuable aspects of the exhibition is that it shows the widespread democratic tradition that existed in Germany even before the failure of the Weimar Republic.

Together with this aspect, the long neglected economic and social problems caused by the spread of the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century is given prominence in the exhibition.

As impressive as this part is, it leads to the retarding and eventually victorious counter-influences not being given such great attention.

The summary treatment of events since 1871 poses problems as it could lead visitors to assume that everything occurring since the proclamation of the Reich was only of secondary importance to German history in the past two centuries.

exhibition meant to counteract this. It must also be noted with slight regret, especially as it is taking place in the Reichstag building, that an exhibition of this size did not pay such close attention to the development of German parlia-

Despite objections of this type, the work and cost have worthwhile.

The visual sentation of exhibits is sucessful, the commentaries are well arranged, the historical material is good and a neat

point is that two events are supplemented by short films, thus enabling visitors to gain a deeper understanding of the

Visitors who want to do more than just enjoy the wealth of historical rarities require a considerable degree of learning. . The tour of the exhibition can, casily last two hours if the visitor does not pick and choose. But people willing to devote this amount of time to the exhibition will find that their time has not been wasted.

The comprehensive catalogue, though it is more like a history book, provides additional stimulation for further thought on the subject despite the fact that history is often thought of as superfluous Jürgen Schmädeke

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 12 March 1971)



Reichstag griewski and Chancellor Willy Brandt. in Berlin

(Photo: s): Steffen is 42 and does not inspire the fear in people that is sometimes claimed. New legislation He wears a waistcoat, has a carefully kept moustache and appears the model of an guarantees secur English gentleman

His political career has not been withof the posts out its reverberations even in the past. In the mid-fiftles when chairman of the Young Socialists in Schleswig-Holstein he was banned from speaking by the SPD

flamed the opinions of supporters

crats in Schleswig-Holstein and his

's leading candidate in the provincial

monents alike as much as "Red

Steffen, leader of the Social

ew politicians in recent months have after criticising the party's stand on rearmament.

> Rainer Barzel has described Jochen Steffen as a man who cuts at the roots of democracy with his Marxist axe. When he was elected chairman of the

ons to be held there on 25 April. SPD in Schleswig-Holstein in 1965 he soon demanded contacts with politicians ffen, the "Franz Josef Strauss of the from the German Democratic Republic. h" as he is sometimes called, has not But despite all his quarrels with the to attract attention in heated party establishment Steffen, described by nges with his picturesque language, Chancellor Brandt as a convinced Social cially since the start of the election Democrat and fighter, became a member

of the SPD Federal executive in 1968. Steffen may be uncompromising but he and have to be abandoned as has always helped his party at elections. en tells his audiences what they do At the last provincial elections in 1967 want to hear. His interviews even the Christian Democrats' lead over the SPD shrunk to 6.6 per cent. In the Federal elections of 1969 this lead was is anger to his most sympathetic party cut to 2.5 per cent and was reduced even cause of his controversial statements further to 1.9 per cent at the local

ochen Steffen – left-wing but

no communist

elections in 1970. But this time Steffen has to contend with Gerhard Stoltenberg who is certainly a more politically dynamic opponent than the obliging Prime Minister Helmut Lemke was.

It cannot be overlooked that Steffen is accepted by the people of Schleswig-Hol-stein despite his left-wing views. These wily farmers from the North of Germany like a person who says what he thinks without beating around the bush, even thought his views might differ from theirs. Political wafflers enjoy little prestige up

Stoffen also manages to find the right

Jochen Steffen (left), Chancellor Willy Brandt, Hamburg's SPD chairman Oswald Paulig and Munich Mayor Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel at the SPD conference at

forthright word for the right occasion. He has saved many of his election meetings where emotions threatened to boil over with a carefully chosen sentence in Plattdeutsch, the Low German dialect, thus winning people over once more.

Steffen is the undisputed boss of the SPD in Schleswig-Holstein. No other politician of his party is known remotely as well as he is in the Federal state. When the party's candidate for the post of Prime Minister was being elected Gunther Bantzer, the mayor of Klel, was put up by the small anti-Steffen group within the party and failed miserably. Bantzer received 21 votes while Steffen swept the board with 116.

Judgements of Jochen Steffen's poli-

tical position have ranged from Barzel's "ultra-Marxist" to Hans-Jochen Vogel's "realistic reformer". If Steffen does become the new prime minister of Schleswig-Holstein we shall soon know what his

real position is — centre or left of centre: "Red Jochen" himself says, "All politicians supporting the extension of the sovereignty of the people are to be described as left-wing. And I support it". But, he says, he is not a Communist:

"With the Communists proletarian internationalism means in practice subjugation to the hegemonial claims of the Soviet Union and incorporates basically, I believe, an anti-Socialist policy".

Thomas Wolgast (Münchner Merkur, 12 March 1971)

Public hearings in Bundestag become more popular

based decisions in some spheres. Members usually have to rely on statements made by experts within their party. To provide additional information for discussions at committee stage the Bundestag has gradually adopted the American practice of organising hearings.

Paragraph 73 clause 3 of the Bundes

tag's standing orders was amended on 2
July 1969 and came into power on 1
October of that year. The regulation for public hearings now reads; "To provide information on a subject under debate, a committee can organise a public hearing of experts, representatives of interest

In practice this means that, before a Bill, amendment or any other alteration of importance is discussed by the comwite scientists or association representatives who are expert in this field and gain important information from their argu-

Although the hearing has been theoreti- form their opinion on problems of gencally in existence since the very first eral interest. Two recent examples illuslegislative period, the first Bundestag did trate this point. not make use of it. ...

During the whole of the second legis lative period there was only one hearing. In July 1954 the law committee invited experts to discuss the equality of the

there was only one hearing. In March 1960 the committee responsible for transbody and were therefore of particular public interest. port and road safety organised a hearing on how the number of road casualties

could be reduced. Six public hearings followed in the fourth Bundestag but it was not until the fifth legislative period that there was something like a breakthrough. During these four years the number of hearings

rose to 58. It was also during this period that television gradually took interest in this type of public discussion and broadcast hearings for the benefit of wide sections

What are the advantages of broadcast-ing hearings over the radio and television ments for and against before coming to a ticipate? The main argument in support is the fact that this enables people to

At the beginning of February this year the Bundestag committee responsible for home affairs together with the health committee invited experts to a public hearing to discuss the problem of pollution and conservation. The issues dealt Again in the third legislative period with during the hearing affected every-

The second example is the hearing organised in November 1970 by the special committee responsible for penal reform. For three days on end 31 experts discussed issues involved in reforming laws governing sexual offences.

This hearing revealed that the experts held widely divergent views, ranging from total rejection of reform to far-reaching support for the proposals, on a subject that was followed with equally lively rest by the general public.

During the sixth legislative period the Bundestag has shown its partiality to organising hearings. Forty public hearings were held up to the end of February 1971 and another seven dates were set aside for the month of March alone.

From this it can be seen that the number of public hearings in this legis-lative period will probably be more than

It is now to be hoped that the hearing does not become a mere matter of routine showing democracy at work but continues to have a fruitful influence on Bundestag legislation.

(DAS PARLAMENT, 13 March 1971)

SONNTAGSBLATT

overnment plans to ensure or privacy for users of the tele and postal services by change relevant passages in the penal of applying strict regulations to " who do not belong to the posterior

This amendment of the current made necessary by proposals to conscientious objectors in the parti-The gap in the law — only postable are dealt with in the relevanted would have prevented the employed the conscientious objectors.

Anyone infringing on the pair postal service users can be senten anything up to five years in pist alternatively, be ordered to pay if

In the new Bill drawn up by Ministry of Justice "restricted inter sufficient ground to punish a f employee who allows or aids of infringe the privacy of postal users of now this has had to be deliberate

The Bill also states clearly the right to privacy applies both content of the communication actual fact that the communication made. Postal officials are therefor allowed to reveal who is correspon with whom.

The Bill stresses that informati this type could amount to serio discretion if, for example, a "poespionage service" was carried on.

Only unauthorised indiscretion course be punishable. There are pofor overriding the law when crimes to be solved, when our democration? is threatened or when national securiat stake.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEN SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 Hard

Frankfurter Allgemeine

One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of eyeryone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Member of T.E.A.M. (Top European Advertising Media)

U. S. A. 1

Advertising representatives: I.N.T.A. International and Trade Advertising 1560 Broadway, New York N. Y. 10036, Tel, 212581-3755

For Subscriptions German Language Publications, Inc. 75 Varick Street New York, N. Y. 10013 Tel. 212/966-0175

 $H_{\mathcal{C}} = \{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)} \mid (x,y) \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}\}$

Great Britain:

U.K.-Advertisement-Office: Room 300 C - Bracken House 10 Cannon Street London, E.C. 4 Tel. 01-2363716

For Financial Advertising: Throgmorton Publications Limited 30 Pinebury Square London, E.C. 2 Tel. 01-6284050

For Subscriptions: Seymour Press Brixion Road 334 London, S. W. 9 Tel. Red Post 4444

THEATRE

Cool reception for Oh! Calcutta! in Hamburg

Hamburger @ Abendblall

A stage covered in human anatomies; Oh! Calcuttal, the sex show that has been the cause of a raging controversy in New York and London for some time has come to Hamburg's Operationhaus. The bare facts have been sobering for people in the Hanseatic city. Anyone who had expected a sensation was in for a disap-

The idea is not so bad. The author of the show, Kenneth Tynan, who was born in Birmingham in 1927 got a few famous people to jot down their ideas on the pursuit of pleasure through sex" and from this and some additional music he devised this "entertainment."

What is the main topic of conversation in an age that has seen Love emerge from the shackles of centuries of authoritarian guardianship could have become an exciting and sparkling revue, especially with names such as John Lennon, Allan Jones and Joe Orton among the writers.

But surprisingly enough their talented pens failed them when it came to tackling the subject that has created storms of passion in one way or another since the days of Adam and Eve.

At the premiere on the Reeperbahn the audience saw a series of miniature dramas, dotted with platitudes and a few

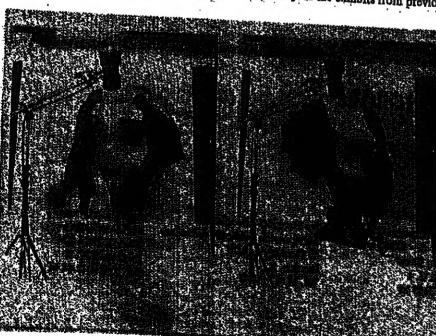
Anyone who has ever been to the nudist beaches at Sylt knows how hard it is after a long winter to get back to nature again. The thirteen men and women dancers in Oh! Calcuttal scarcely come off better.

But certainly it is not their nakedness that makes the entertainment little pleasure. Anyone provided with a pair of opera glasses can enjoy to the full some well-formed female bodies.

Ellen Reno and Wolfgang Reinhardt's dance is a thoroughly erotic treat for the eye. It really is like the freeing of sex as depicted in old books.

What makes the revue so painful is its utter lack of wit and its banal and vulgar text. These are tailor-made to bolster petty-bourgeois narrow ideas and do nothing to fulfil the author's intention in

Continued on page 7





The cast of the Hamburg production of Ohl Calcuttal

What is new about this exhibition is not

so much the exhibits as the context in which they are exhibited, with its pole-

mic intentions, in order to bear out the

thesis of those social critics who complain

that womankind has been debased in the

modern society with its emphasis on the

Woman is useful, naked and well

made-up, in order to boost the sales of

consumer products and give the voyeur a

In almost all modern social orders the

woman is clearly underprivileged as the organisers of this exhibition point out

and the exhibition makes no bones about

this message which is explained in accom-

We have become used to the situation

where advertisers abuse womankind for

ture, a consumer article. In Aktions-

graphik 08 by K.P. Brehmer she is the

sexually stimulating part of a piece of

electrical equipment.
American Pop master Tom Wesselmann

panying notes.

consumer and the drive to success.

Exhibition of artistic dolls held in West Berlin

A nyone who likes to go to sleep and who does not like to have to think ments, posters and advertising films, for ments, posters and advertising films, for example "Cosmetic Studies" by Richard Hamilton, "Figures" by Allan Jones, Bernard Schultze's Migof Mannequin and too hard should as far as possible avoid the exhibition that Thomas Kempas has opened at the "Haus am Waldsee" in West Berlin, for this is designed for reflection also the Andy Warhol Monroe Cycle. rather than passive consumption.

This exhibition is entitled Die Puppe Aspekte zum Bild der Frau, (the doll aspects of the picture of Woman) and is resented as a kind of cross between an art exhibition and a political-sociologicalpsychological documentation.

Its theme is the debasing of womankind for the sake of the consumer society, for Man, for society and for a woman's

It will have achieved its aim if it makes any of the visitors reflect a little more intensely than previously about the role of Woman in our society.

The organisers of the exhibition had the idea of putting on an exhibition on the theme of dolls two years ago, but it took some time for them to get their idea and their material under control.

Above all they had to get used to the idea that their material must be restricted. It would have been impossible in the space available to include even the most important items ranging from the statue of Pygmalion, E.T.A. Hoffmann's Olympia and the famous doll by Hans Bellmer.

The organisers finally decided only to show examples from the last five or six years, that is to say modern art.

Those who take an interest in dolls will know many of the exhibits from previous

is not lagging behind graphic artists in the advertising industry, either, judging by his presentation of the female secondary sexual organs. In Harro Jacobs' plastic object "Sitting Top Girl" the woman's body has been blown up to a monstrous size und her head is tiny in comparison. Her legs are

Schultze's Migof Mannequin appears to be critical of contemporary society. The holes, wounds and defects in the doll are second and defects are se

As has already been said sleepy people should give this exhibition a miss. That goes for those who are not prepared to think in Leverkusen and Frankfurt as well, for the exhibition will be coming there later. Anyone else can learn a lot from it, including much about the inner life and complexes of many a renowned artist. (Kieler Nachrichten, 11 March 1971)

Richard Hamilton's Fashlon Plate at the

Musical of Topera Rainmaker

have stood the test of time.

These are statistics that are a acoffed at. Despite this the commusical, has not always lived to Stiddeutsche Zeitung expectation that this designation of the main reason for the letters.

enthusiasm about the musical d

enthusiasm about the musical of that there is a growing tender of canto can provide a good evening's musicals to be "second-hand job pentertainment when there is beautiful recent musical has not been baseling, and a splendid gala opera with already well-known play, film sendid gala prices can be delightful etcetera? They have all gainsten Australian prima donna Joan Suth-dide to Zorba's Dance. The final takes part surrounded by an musical is a rarity of late.

Recently Kassel Staatstheater protest Beauvais was responsible for the 40 Grad im Schatten (40 degree soluction of Donizetti's Lucia di Lamshade), based on N. Richard Samoor at Hamburg Staatsoper and Regenmacher (The rainmaker). Resisted any temptation to experiment. were by Tom Jones (not the Weist-He thoughtfully and never illogically the pleasing but conventional musical missingers on the apron framed by friend Harvey Schmidt. The tasknose efforts proved successful this time.

It was a performance Advance There was pastel-shaded architecture.

It was a performance full over there was pastel-shaded architecture colour thanks mainly to guest evoking a Scottish atmosphere of horror, Jean Reed and many of the cast, there were excellent night-time land. It was a performance full of rescapes with the moon reflected in the colour thanks mainly to guest lake. Gothic ruins rose on all sides and Jean Reed and many of the cast, branches were engraved on gossamer veils. Nash's comedy is a play of great. This is a wonderful background for the with a decent mixture of a sextremely stylised and deeply-moving setting, the real world and a desarrivation by Donizetti in 1835 in an distance from all conventional sunsually serious endeavour to achieve clichés.

Anyone who knows the Neter There is something years to Corion

Anyone who knows the Naha. There is something vaguely Ossian would be rather disappointed by about the dying notes of the harp and the however, despite many enterpier horns that always sound a tone of archaic encyable parts. Nash's charmantic desolation in the decisive orchestral pastomantic constitution that against such as the overtures to the first particular than the first pa romantic sensitivity, the simple be sages such as the overtures to the first and and the natural rivalries between an second acts, before Edgardo's final cavaand another on a broad plane area tins and in the three reflective bars before the great D flat major sextet.

cd into scenic "make-up".

If The Rahmaker had been as play (and Nash has been known as such!) it would probably have though less coolly than she had in the Hamburg production of Handel's Julius from being turned into a musical was a solid work with pleast without difficulty in this, her gala role. In mosphere and natural sentiant the mad scene she had a quiet enchantment, an element of fracility and brittlecould only stand to lose.

their purposes. This exhibition makes it perfectly clear, however, that many ar-tists do precisely the same thing. Whenever, for example, Native ness that shattered the audience. has to switch from the romant's She did not have a tenorino beside her scenes or father and daughter and but a full-blooded tenor—Placido Doa kind of musical hit cameral
something of the original is described.

Likewise at those points in the in the curse scene during the finale of the when the whole cast is virtually second act and in the actual finale—bel from the heat lively ballet dance canto fire, though controlled by his fine solos are out of place. The furniture puppets by Alian Jones show Woman turned into sticks of furni-

Jean Reed's direction and the design of Janis Kourkoutakis which the mood perfectly with everything cluding a choo-choo train which grade performance plenty of elan and of character.

See fist at the audience.

Richard Bonynge did manage to bring the orchestra through the three acts without loss.

Of course the choir was a little shaky character. character.

Rainer Schöne, a member of the swin near to madness at the speed with Hair produced in this country, a swhich Bonynge sometimes conducted. Rainmaker was appealing and common lingers in the world.

Klaus Color Rainmaker in the world. ed enthusiasm. (Kieler Nachrichten, 3 March 15,

Werner Burkhardt

Kassel utherland's A merican musicals, when the uperb Lucia received their laurels: two parts and the received their laurels: two parts are stood the test of time. Hamburg

No. 468 - 1 April 1971



Joan Sutherland as Lucia di Lammermoor at the Hamburg Staatsoper

Leonard Bernstein in Düsseldorf

The best Karajan there ever was, the A Viennese say. "Mr Music" the Americans call him. When Leonard Bernstein conducted the Vienna Philharmonic in the packed Rheinhalle in Düsseldorf he showed once again what a full-blooded musician he was and was rewarded by

He is said to be a perfect showman but that is malicious. He is actually a serious and highly talented conductor who takes simple pleasure in making music.

Musical snobs describe his motions on the conductor's rostrum as a gimmick. But this and his oft-exaggerated gestures are a natural expression of an intelligent, sensitive temperament.

He throws his arms up, bends his knees, moves with the rhythm, dances the music with a brilliant combination of steps and leaps. This veritable Nureyev with conthe end of Schumann's Fourth Symphony with a remarkable ballon.

Of course he does not always dance and never embarks upon a solo performance. The Vienna Philharmonic is still composed of musicians of a high average age despite the move towards youth in recent years. An orchestra like this would never accept that from Bern-

Each of his gestures is given its precise acoustic accompaniment. The interpretation he gives is not over-exaggerated but pulsates with life. It is spontaneous and fresh. People have not heard music of this type from the Vienna Philharmonic for a

Continued from page 6

Come back Boccaccio, ali is forgiven!

Mathes Render

Shaw's Heartbreak House

It is to be regretted that a single of the substantial to be regretted that a single of the substant of gravely chivalrous instead of allowing a musical to be be been used as a pretext for a substant of gravely chivalrous instead of allowing a musical to be be been used as a pretext for a substant of gravely chivalrous instead of allowing a musical to be be be been used as a pretext for a substant of gravely chivalrous instead of allowing a musical to be found for musicals and this constant of the gravely chivalrous instant of gravely chivalrous instant of gravely chivalrous cantilens. If only the gods had given be found for musicals and this constant of the gravely chivalrous cantilens. If only the gods had given be found for musicals and this constant of the gravely chivalrous cantilens. If only the gods had given occasionally boast along with his musical quilities! Kurt Moll gave a remarkable lavished on the performance in the gravely chivalrous cantilens. If only the gods had given occasionally boast along with his musical quilities! Kurt Moll gave a remarkable performance in the gravely chivalrous cantilens. If only the gods had given occasionally boast along with his musical quilities! Kurt Moll gave a remarkable performance of Lucia's teacher Raimon-Klauspeter Seibel conducted the senting the gravely chivalrous cantilens. If only the gods had given occasionally boast along with his musical quilities! Kurt Moll gave a remarkable performance of Lucia's teacher Raimon-klauspeter Seibel conducted the senting the gravely chivalrous cantilens.

ment, an element of fragility and brittle-

verve.

The smaller orchestral lineup on braids of the conductor, her husband. She was giving its ovation. Boos rang out as Joan Sutherland went to the way (without violins, but in their hardworking percussion) would interested me more than the conversion interested me more than the conversion would interested me more than the conversion interested me more than the conversion would be first at the audience.

The smaller orchestral lineup on braids of the conductor, her husband. She was still in trembling hieratic pose when taking her final bow — what must she begins and shook Jean Reed's direction and the strength of the conductor, her husband. She was still in trembling hieratic pose when taking her final bow — what must she begins and shook Jean Reed's direction and the strength of the conductor, her husband. She was still in trembling hieratic pose when taking her final bow — what must she begins a first the suddence was giving its ovation. Boos rang out as Joan Sutherland went to the was still in trembling hieratic pose when taking her final bow — what must she begins a first possible of the conductor, her husband. She was still in trembling hieratic pose when taking her final bow — what must she begins a first possible of the conductor, her husband. She was still in trembling hieratic pose when taking her final bow — what must she begins a first possible of the conductor, her husband. She was still in trembling hieratic possible of the conductor, her husband. She was still in trembling hieratic possible of the conductor, her husband. She was still in trembling hieratic possible of the conductor, her husband. The was still in trembling hieratic possible of the conductor was still the conductor was still the still the conductor was still the still the conductor was still t

and it was not only the protagonists that

(Stadeutsche Zeltung, 11 March 1971)

Haydn's Second Symphony in B Flat Major, one of the late London works, was given a forceful though flowing interpretation, despite serious indications of its proximity to Beethoven.

Schumann's Fourth was remarkably free in form, with sharp rhythmic accentuation and rich dynamic organisation. The sound of the orchestra flourished, a feat that is particularly difficult with this composer. Bernstein's tendency to give clear expression to even the most subtle of details became plain here.

The tour de force however was Ravel's sparkling, jazz-influenced Piano Concerto in G Major. He really did conduct though it did not seem to be necessary as the Vienna Philiarmonic has long played this composition alone.

He conducted with his eyes, with a free hand and, when the mood took him, even ductor's baton crowns his pas d'action at with his bottom which marked the rhythm as it wiggled.

And his pisno-playing was excellent, though a few notes were occasionally lost. His performance was masculine, that of a virtuoso with all the instinct for jazz that he has in his blood.

What does it matter that certain passages assume immense proportions and become too rich, that Ravel's dry style is adulterated and Americanised and that the magnificent obos solo is drowned by the plano?

You would have to be a purist not to be attracted by such great mastery. The audience was enthusiastic anyway.
Susanne Materieitne.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 10 March 1971)

Good production of poor Shaw play

George Bernhard Shaw can never be said to have suffered from exaggerated modesty but in the preface to his angry comedy Heartbreak House, his only war play, he wrote that Anton Chekhov and Leo Tolstoy had provided enchanting preminary studies to this work.

But the transience of all that is felt to be beautiful in life, a recurring theme with Chekhov and also to be found in Tolstoy's fragmentary And the Light Shone in the Darkness, is reduced to the mere pleasure of destruction in *Heart-break House*, begun by Shaw in 1914 and not published until after the War:

While the two Russian dramatists have people meeting their downfall at the hands of other people, the figures in Shaw's play are figures of the spirit and not made of flesh and blood. They becomes lost in unreality and their only function is skilful comedy.

Though producers have always tried to stage Heartbreak House with the successful Impressionism of classical Chekovian drama, audiences have never liked it.

Boy Gobert has now at last staged this wordy three-act play at his Thalia Theater in Hamburg as what it really is - a quick-fire drawing-room comedy. And the audience liked it from the word go.

Heartbreak House is near London and is the home of the elderly Captain Shotover, a seeker after the "seventh degree of perfection", his daughter and her husband.

Visitors come every weekend in the shapes of Shotover's second daughter, her brother-in-law who is in love with her, a young girl with her father, an idealist, and an enterprising millionaire.

Though many things separate these persons, one thing links them — they all have broken hearts as they have forgotten how to live.

A lot of talking is done in this play in which G.B.S. pokes critical fun at refined idle pre-war Europe. Under the weight of its eccentric ideas and hackneyed symbols the play never really gets going.

In Hamburg the play was staged for the first time in the new fluent translation of Hans-Günter Michelsen. With his clever concentrated direction Boy Gobert has kept the comedy free from all false

He did not make the mistake of relying on the puns. This meant that the action was given zip and the three-act play had a stronger effect than it has normally.

Bort Kistner's stage design, a hilly pastoral landscape with Union Jacks and furniture, rather overdid the symbolism.

Jürgen Althoff
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 10 March 1971)



They explain to teachers the aims of

new mathematics: "Mathematical con-

cepts should not simply be learnt parrot-fashion. Instead the children need prac-

tical experience, they need to experiment

and construct. . . The aim of new mathe-

matics should be to teach children

through mathematical forms modes of

thought and speech that will enable them

to describe mathematical facts precisely."

about quantum teaching which helps

tic access to mathematical thinking.

school year to the university seminar.

demands of modern society.

The days of counting are numbered.

Only people learning to think mathe-

matically and logically from the very first

Many parents understand nothing

New mathematics replaces 'sums' in elementary schools

Phomas drew his index figure over the heads of the people to be found in a picture in his mathematics textbook. In a clear voice the seven-year-old schoolboy described the picture to other pupils of class 1c in a Hamburg elementary school: "That is the number of people drinking coffee. That is the number of readers. Father Arus is doing both. He drinks coffee and reads the newspaper at the same

Many school children in Hamburg and other Federal states learn "new mathematics" like Thomas does. It is always quantities that are spoken of. Numerals do not appear until later in the textbook. Parents will look in vain for the long sums and columns of figures they remember from their sums books.

The teacher fastened figures on to a felt board. "Who is going to help me find out the number of people drinking coffee?" she asked. "Let's play at the front

Seven children ran to the front of the class. Pupils wearing red pullovers or brown shoes had to stand together and each group was tied together with rope. Bettina wore a red pullover and brown shoes so she was allowed to stand in both

"I want you now to put signs on the board instead of tying up the other children," the teacher said. The children took coloured rectangles and points from hoxes on their desks and started to arrange them on the blackboard accordDIE

ing to the position of the people in the picture. The symbols on the board were surrounded by ribbon, quantities were

This is the way that elementary schoolchildren learn "new mathematics". Professor Peter Sorger of Kiel, who wrote a text book for use in teaching new mathematics together with Professor Walter Neunzig of Freiburg, explained the point of these and similar exercises: "A person must be able to think abstactly and relate acquired knowledge into the general scheme of things." In other words, schoolchildren should learn to think mathematically and logically.

Children of class I c showed that they were equal to these demands. Little Bettina said, "I combine the number of drinkers with the number of readers." Circles and rectangles were painted on to the board. The teacher put a sign in between them to indicate that they should be added: "Now get out your sums books and crayons and combine the quantities A and B."

Joachim Arendt and Friedrich Wilhelm Usebeck have written a good textbook for children learning new mathematics during their first year at school. The work published by Bagel Westermann and Erziehung und Wissenschaft.

is therefore not so dependent on milleu and parental home. "Bettling's father is a postal official, Kläre comes from a working-class background and Thomas' father is a physicist," the teacher reported, "But I hardly notice the difference in mathe-

Professor Heinrich Bauerfeld, head of Frankfurt University's Seminar for Mathematics Teaching, gained a lot of information on the subject in a project investigating the possibility of modernising mathematics teaching. This work was financed by the Volkswagen Foundation who donated one million Marks.

Random tests during a preliminary study showed that initial teaching at elementary schools favours children from the lower middle class. During the test period they showed the greatest improvement in learning. Working-class and upper middle-class children showed less progress,

"After the experimental course," he added, "the reverse was true. Children from working-class and upper middleclass homes showed the greatest increases in learning while the progress shown by lower middle-class children corresponded to what it had been before."

Learning to think and thus gaining better opportunities are not inborn. The introduction of new mathematics is dependent on decisions of educational policy and the further training of teachers.

"At first I had a lot to learn," the teacher in Hamburg said. "After the course at the Further Teacher Training Institute I spent my holiday in Spain last summer swotting two hours every morning and afternoon on the beach."

. The education ministers of the Federal states realised that teachers were the most important cog when they decided to modernise mathematics teaching at their conference in Saarbrücken two years ago.

in one of their recommendations they stated, "If there is to be successful

modernisation of mathematica MEDICINE the basic and further training of for all types of schools must be a

This will have to be done in beginning of the 1972-73 school

Dr Heinrich Schoene is response planning and statistics in the Rhi Palatinate Ministry of Education the Arts and it was he who was he the special committee that drew education ministers' 1968 recom

Today he says that the success new mathematics teaching depend octors will in future be able to ly on the commitment of the passure the time taken by the blood was teachers were and hims by with the new method,

their children think mathematically. But most of them are prepared to cooperate and buy books about new mathematics. ed quantum teaching in Leipzig at Professor Feinendegen and a group of theory and practice was further adoctors and engineers from the Atomic Anyone dealing with this educational reform in greater depth will soon find that the method is tailor-made for children and gives them a modern didac-

school year will be able to satisfy the

Dr Schoene has spoken of a gent problem. Fresh teachers for new there is the heart valve that opens under matics will not be ready until the pressure of the arriving blood and 1976. Even after 1972 when new matics is to be introduced through:

Federal Republic is will be a pure.

If this valve is defective in any way and New mathematics also helps to overcome the differences between elementary school, high school and university as the new educational style has turned mathematics teaching into a unit from the first In elementary school the method provides more equality of opportunity in the learning process. All children first learn teacher who is well-versed in the A sick heart does not function so quickly. through play and their success in learning

> The profession of mathematics as lost its attraction a long time: Between 1947 and 1967 for exam total of eighty mathematics to graduated from the Hamburg colle education. These eighty teachers supposed to replace retiring teached occupy new posts at the city's elementary and secondary as schools, each with an average of no

In August 1968 the Volkswagmber dation spoke of the disastron lead shortage and turned particulary to mathematical and science subjets by

The Foundation then started 17. gramme to try and encourage in people to become mathematics lead 75 million Marks is being spent on the

The Foundation announced, "By !" three to four times as many mathems teachers will be needed in high school the Federal Republic if these subjects to be given their full due in view of rise in the number of pupils."

The recommendations made by education ministers at their confered Stuttgart were intended to make w the mistakes and neglect in the fitrecent years.

But this is not enough. Anyone of into the subject will find that education ministers have found it cult to get the necessary guideline. modernisation of mathematics tell passed in their Federal state.

The Saarbrucken recomm must serve as a basis. This guarato standardisation, it is true, but in pre it is a laborious process especially textbooks must be examined and spen ed before they can be used in schools.

The departments of the education authorities responsible for this are of

Continued on page 9

Radar method From that date onwards only new locates heart matics will be taught at deal schools in the Federal Republic. complaints

> Handelsblatt Industriekurier

Young teachers were already and pass through the heart and lungs by using a radar method similar to that used Seminars have taught then by police to catch drivers breaking the Georg Cantor (1845-1918) first expeed limit.

ed in Germany, France and, neiResearch Station in Julich developed this Canada where Zoltan Paul Dichew radar method and recently in-Hungarian, did a lot of work a troduced the first equipment of this type, subject.

Older teachers can only learn abc. The idea is simple enough. It normally educational principles of new takes eight tenths of a second for blood matics in further training come to pass from the auricle, where the spent courses of this type are not even blood arrives from the superior and inferior venea cavae, to the ventricle.

Federal Republic it will be a pure. If this valve is defective in any way and chance whether a child really does not close correctly the flow of blood have a truly modern mathematics becomes slower. A healthy heart pumps tion. Children who have to switch blood through the lungs in 6.7 seconds.

method to one who is more. Medicine has only been able to take traditionalist will have been my measurements as precise as this since substances with radioactive markings have been available for injection into the blood

> The Jülich working party has developed the radiation camera, invented as early as 1954, to such an advanced stage that it will be soon be available to a number of

A small, harmless amount of a radioactive marked substance is injected into the patient's arm. It is carried by the

Continued from page 8

headed by people who have no idea of mathematics. The best that can happen is that these officials give their teachers free rein in testing the new method.

Theoreticians are still arguing about the best educational programmes and the practicality and accuracy of the first new textbooks to have appeared.

Nobody has an overall view of how far preliminary work has progressed in all the Federal states, not even the secretariat of the Education Ministers' Conference. The circumstances surrounding the introduction of new mathematics reveal the clumsiness and slowness of education thorities in the Federal Republic.

But there is progress. As the structural plan of the Educational Commission of the Education Council states, "Changes in society and the political situation and the change, based on experience and research, in the assessment of a child's ability a re-examination of all the initial learning stages. . .

"An introduction to science and socioby and modern mathematics and nguage teaching must be included in the primary sphere in an elementary form. The opportunity of working well and being able to deal with difficult questions is also a relief for a child subject to new and changing stimuli in his environment."

Wolfgang Rieger

(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

bloodstream to the right auricle and from there into the right ventricle, through the lungs and to the left side of the heart before being pumped back into the body.

At eight stages on this journey a crystal registers the radioactive substance and measures the amount of time elapsing before it is next registered.

A small electronic computer compares this interval with the normal speed and a few minutes later doctors are able to consult a paper strip and find out at what point the heart is defective, whether the valve is not working properly or whether the whole of the heart is weak.

The test solution injected into patients consists of an organic compound of indium 113, a metal that loses half its radioactivity after ninety minutes. More than half of the radioactivity is excreted by the kidneys after less than two hours.

The amount of radiation to which the patient is subjected is about half of that used in a normal X-ray. It is therefore practically harmless and certainly far less narmful that inserting a heart catheder, proviously the only way of obtaining measurements of the flow of blood in the heart and circulation.

Apart from diagnosing heart defects, the new method is also suited to controlling healing processes. If a patient being treated with drugs for a heart complaint is tested at regular intervals with the Ganuna Retina V the results thus obtained will show objectively whether the course of treatment is work-

(Handelsblatt, 5 March 1971)



Weak radioactive substances man

Check-up scheme to combat prostate cancer

troublesome complaints of the elderly. Doctors and patients therefore welcome enthusiastically the various methods of hormone treatment that have been available over the past thirty years.

"Hormones instead of the knife" became a common motto among doctors. But with the findings gained in the meantime even hormone researchers are tending to support surgery at as early an

age as possible. Professor Herbert Klosterhalfen, a urologist, told the Endocrinology Association Congress meeting in Hamburg that the early operation of prostate gland sufferers was becoming more and more

Experience has shown that relatively young men can stand up to the strain of. the operation and quickly recover after it. Professor Klosterhalfen said.

Despite the merits of surgery many doctors do not feel forced to prescribe surgery, even in the case of a benian tumour, uniess bladder functions are considerably impeded if not altogether

This sort of advice was still common. the Professor said. But it was nothing more than a postponement of an unavoidable operation to a later and more dangerous date.

If treatment is delayed too long, doctors could have to reckon with a decline

Benign and malignant tumours of the in the functioning powers of the kidneys or circulation that would endanger the operation when it became the only

> If the operation is done as early as possible the rate of mortality is only between two and three per cent thanks to modern technology. Few efficient hospitals find that a prostate case is inoperable

These and other patients who have a faulty heart or lungs and are therefore unable to undergo radical surgery are treated according to a new method. Liquid oxygen, which has a temperature of minus 19 degrees, is used to freeze the prostate gland. The cells decay and die. There is a relatively low rate of risk in this method

Professor Klosterhalfen said that doctors were rarely faced with the question whether they should operate on a patient with a malignant tumour of the prostate as it rarely happened that operable cases came to the doctors' attention. The malignant tumour of the prostate gland has few symptoms.

This state of affairs will however change when the preventive check-up for nules is introduced.

Experience in America shows that radical surgery does however allow sevenly per cent of patients to live for at least another five years. Ottmar Katz/PAM

(Münchner Merkur, 9 March 1971)

One tower of Garmisch-Partenkir-chen's Olympic Ski Stadium houses a piece of equipment vaguely reminiscent of a mortar and placed there by the Frauenhofer Gesellschaft's Physical Bioclimatic Research Station.

The equipment is aimed at the 1,780 metre high Wank mountain. A press of a button and its outlines appear clearly on a miniature television screen. The apparatus can also photograph the radarproduced picture as it is important for

Researchers can use the equipment to discover the height at which snow turns to rain, the strata of the atmosphere where precipitation develops and the teight at which storms rise.

With the additional measurement transmitted to the headquarters in the ski stadium from radio equipment in cabins of the Wank and Elbsee funicular railways, researchers are able to supplement their work and draw up an air profile running along the course of the funicular railways.

The continual supply of air profiles for comparative purposes and the eventual Long-term climate research project

drawing up of a climate profile is of the greatest importance for the ski and health resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The long-term research work will not only enable the town's healthy climate to he controlled but will als basis for a medical and bioclimatic

Recently the public has begun to pay more attention to problems of the environment. Air pollution has assumed such alarming proportions in many parts of the world that this is not surprising.

Aerosol research can play a great role here. This deals with the smallest particles of effluent gas and soot to be found hovering in the atmosphere, thus carrying out research into a previously unexplored

If the head of the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Research Institute, Dr Reinhold

Reiter, succeeds in supplying a mathema-tical formula for the relation of temperature and insulating layer, there will be a

chance of protecting millions of city-dwellers from the nightmare of smog.

A formula of this kind would enable meteorological stations to forecast when there would be a concentration of waste gases that could prove dangerous to people living in the area.

The work of the Institute on the behaviour of aerosols in the respiratory tract is equally important. A research programme into this has just finished after more than eight years.

A fully-automatic simulator copied the resistance shown at various points in the respiratory tract by sucking the air to be tested through a series of filters. The simulator automatically measures what quantities of the aerosols penetrate to which filter.

This apparatus enables doctors to determine the amount and harmful concentration of various dirt and toxic particles that could have penetrated into the respiratory tract and thus into the whole

of the organism, (Handelsblatt, 4 Merch 1971)



of antiques, carsmen, anglers, botanists

and ... and ... and ...

Deutsche Zentrale für Premdenverkehr 5 Frankfurt a. M., Beelbövepatrales 69 Happy holidays in Germany, Please cond me your free colour brochure with

COMMERCE

No USSR trade treaty but trade still flourishes

Premier Alexel Kosygin of Russia would be possible to ease the credit problem if Russia, as in the past, exported gold in large quantities. But there are no signs that the Soviet Union is going to

The communist leader acted just like a capitalist. He said: "Gentlemen, you have seen the great possibilities, please help yourself." This was in the last week of

But when a Soviet negotiating commission came to Bonn four weeks later to open the discussions for a new trade treaty it was obvious that it is not so simple for us to help ourselves, Certainly Bonn had helped pave the

way to these negotiations by relaxing the restrictions on the maximum amount of goods that could be imported from Russia but nevertheless the Russians were playing for greater liberalisation.

After ton days they packed their bags and returned to Moscow. The negotiations for a trade treaty were adjourned indefinitely — according to schedule as the Foreign Office in Bonn gave out. The treaty-less state of the past seven years continues

In fact no one believed that the trade treaty could be pushed through at high speed. The main snag is what role Berlin will play in the final agreement, and this in turn depends on the outcome of the Four Power talks in and about Berlin.

As far as economic negotiations between this country and the Soviet Union are concerned, what the head of Rowenta of Offenbach has said about negotiating with Soviet representatives applies generally: "Dealing with the Russians is so complicated and time-consuming that I am not insisting on any points."

Difficulties have also been experienced by the Daimler-Benz car manufacturers in Stuttgart. For close on two years they have been negotiating with officials in Moscow for the construction of a factory for long manufacture on the banks of the river Kama, 1,000 kilometres east of

It is planned to build there the largest lorry combine with an annual production of 150,000 vehicles. In order to draw level with other European countries, for instance the Italians and the French, and to win a place on the Soviet car market the Stuttgart firm is prepared to grant licences as well as to give expert advice on the construction of the factory. But it was not willing to take on the role of industrial manager since that would de-mand too much of an individual com-

· Although Mercedes has brought in the Augsburg-Nuremberg machinery company (MAN) to cooperate since this firm gained useful experience of dealing communist countries, namely Rumania and Hungary, the Russians have also struck up contact with Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz in Cologne and have shown interest in an air-cooled motor

Daimler-Benz motors are water-cooled The final decision on water and air cooling is now expected to be taken in the spring after the Russian Communist Party conference.

One of the main difficulties of concluding treaties with the Soviet Union is complications arising from financing the

projects. Because of their dearth of foreign exchange the Russians demand favourable credit conditions.

Since Bonn has, however, State credit available only for developing countries the Soviet Union has to avoid this country's capital market because the interest rates at present are so high. It is no wonder professor matching the project swallowed up capital investments to the type of seven million market. It is no wonder professor matchings at the professor matchings are so high. It

take this way out.

Despite these difficulties this country's industry is reliable with regard to the question of financing the Kama project. Franz Heinrich Ulrich, spokesman for the Deutsche Bank says: "Our banks have managed to carry through the biggest private deal to date, delivery of steel pipes worth 2,000 million Marks (by Mannesmann). On this occasion too they will drum up all the money that is

In addition to this Bonn has also expressed the possibility of a State guarantee system. Lack of foreign exchange often causes the Russians to call for mutual deals which make trading difficult. Their purchases are paid for with exports of their own goods which often force this country's industry into triangular deals, since it cannot always use what the Soviet Union has to offer.

Professor Matthias Schmitt, a member of the board of ABG, who has an intimate knowledge of trade with the East Bloc says that deals of this kind are like mediaeval bartering.

A spokesman for Hoechst dye works is a similar opinion: "There are chances for the chemicals industry there, but difficulties arise because the Soviet Union expects us to buy its products in return."

The Confederation of Federal Republic Industries in Cologne is also not expecting a spectacular increase in the volume of trade with the Soviet Union since the Russians are scarcely able to increase their exports substantially. "Their insufficient supply of goods is aggravated by the lack of commercial products."

Statistics show that about 90 per cent of Soviet exports are raw materials and half-finished goods. Only 1.5 per cent of

Drofessor Matthias Schmitt, a member

of the board of AEG, has analysed on

a broad basis the "economic aspects of the government's East Bloc policy" while working for the Federal Republic Society for foreign affairs policies.

His visions of the future are, to be

cooperation between companies in the

communist East and free West as provid-

ing a decisive basis on which companies

from different social systems can work

A connection of this kind would create

for example an intensity and continuity

of relationships, which cannot be achiev-

ed by a mere exchange of goods, quite in contrast, to commerce, which is all too

often conducted in conjunction with

trading partners in the Bast within the

context of a wildly outdated exchange

Cooperation means, in addition to this

making capital and know-how indirectly

Hopes such as these overlook some

factors, however. Professor Schmitt him-

self cites an example where there were

negotiations for four years on a co-

available and leads to interdependence of

both countries involved.

their items for export are mechanical goods such as machinery. Only those companies that can export capital investment goods and plant have a good chance of doing deals with this country. The consumer goods industry is virtually shut

> Herr Busse of Braun said: "The Russians are not interested in consumer goods of a short-to-middling lifespan. They are not happy if their people have Braun equipment in front of their eyes from morn till night and their verdict is that Western exports are good."

FRG imports from Soviet Union

The president of the Federal Republic industrial and commercial committee Otto Wolff von Amerongen, who is also on the Federal Republic industries East Bloc committee is optimistic nonetheless: "Trade with the East is one of the greatest investments of the future for Federal Republic world trade," he said.

And Professor Schmitt forecasts further opportunities for trade with the East to be extended despite the conditions imposed by communist planned economies. He sees the way around this via industrial cooperation: "The difference in character of industrial co-working of this kind and simple trading arrangements lies in the intensity and duration of the relation-

Technological and scientific cooperation is also the key to extending relationships for the German company with the greatest tradition of trading with the Russians, Krupp in Essen,

Berthold Beltz, chairman of the ad-

1100 1176 69 1308

in millions of Marks

Federal Republic-Soviet trade figures

visory board at Krupp said: The the mid-fifties the Federal Republic convinced that it would have been in hifilled this obligation to its citizens, for this country to embark on continuation of the mid-fifties the Federal Republic for this country to embark on continuation are no longer a serious tive ventures with the East Bloc throblem.

In the 1.7 million of the have always been sufficient jobs would certainly have been better to the situations vacant has on average exwith communist countries. "

Herr Beitz is also of the opinion ansiderable margin.

Bloc in comparison wenters

the percentage of exports to the standard margin.

Bloc in comparison with total exponsions the total at present in this country is be doubled from the present four total at present in this country is per cent: "This dream has long since the total at present in this country is per cent: "This dream has long since the total at present in this country is per cent: "This dream has long since the fulfil the requirements of firms between nine and fifteen per cent." Economics policies should also make through trading with the East Block have always earned handsomely."

In his opinion increasing trade with

In his opinion increasing trade with does not drop. communist East Bloc is possible. One technological revolution comes without the completion of a Feb hard on the heals of another. Constant Republic-Soviet Union trade treaty, fact that there has been no treaty several years has not harmed blist investments and change to fit the pattern trade.

Berthold Beitz said: "On the contr and the Soviet Union has doubled almost 3 milliard Marks per year."

limits. Some years ago Kosygin, kami of the Krupp plight, promised hist konoured burlal place in the Kremins if he moved to Moscow. Ile same drily: "For as long as I live I shall me a capitalist. When I am doad you perhaps have me then."

Optimistic view of trade with communist Bloc

blunt, far too beautiful to be true. He sees there should be small beginnings and greater ambitions later.

Cooperation does mean, however, a long-term adherence to the concept of the western partner. How western ideas are to be incorporated into the framework of a planned economy is in the main undetermined.

Futhermore it is significant that the few cooperative ventures that have come off so far have been with those communist countries that have begun to find the orthodox socialist economic system too cramped.

On the other hand there has been little success in this field with the Soviet Union with which the only scheme to succeed basically is the system of licences.

Recently cooperation with other East Bloc countries on the basis of economic agreements concluded with the Bonn government has been started. In the light of this it was still not clear in Bonn at the beginning of the negotiations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union for a new economic agreement whether Moscow is prepared to draw this sphere into a pact at least verbally.

We shall have to wait and see whether time proves Professor Schmitt right when he says that in Comeron countries as well there will have to be a development beyond the logic of an economics that is for the most part switch! autarchy and bilateralism and the same Burope too will find itself forced to make national economics far more intensi

Of course currency exchange could are not suitable for an industrial could that is ambitious when it can probe outstanding technical achievements certain fields.

But in the Soviet Union as far a relationship between politics and in economy is concerned it is clearly politically and doctrine that remain the domestic

The plan devised by Professor Matthe Schmitt that would make the room convert to an exchangeable currency easy stages is fascinating. But it remains opportunities and the necessary

requisites for this to be put into practing Even though other East Bloc country are straining hard to break free of stratifacket of bitateralism and regali-convertible rouble as one possibility achieving worldwide economic inter-tion, they will have to content themself with developing their economies in its well-known channels for as long as Russ says Njet to making the rouble of

Certainly on the exchange of good scheme the volume of traffic will it crease. Professor Schmitt himself leani Moscow that the time is not yet ripe for his "capitalist" ideas to be put into practice. (Handelsblatt, 8 March 1971)

FRG exports to Soviet Unemployment benefits should be improved

kets, who often regard unemployhenefit as a kind of jumped-up fiers work. This attitude is incorrect 150 in this respect a high degree of 1546 areness is necessary.

ABOUR RELATIONS

on of the duties of a modern econo-

as often as is necessary.

It will not always be possible to keep Since 1963 trade between this cost jobs going without making changes. Disand the Soviet Union has dealed missais are often unavoidable and sometimes quite independent of the massive But Horr Beitz' love for Ruse by structural changes that affect whole

Training Turkish workers for jobs in Turkey

With the introduction of a new development aid scheme the Federal Republic plans to help skilled worken from other countries employed here as Gastarbelter to make use of the experience they have gained for the benefit of their home countries.

A statement was made in Bonn by the lister for Economic Cooperation, Brhard Eppler, to the effect that this scheme will begin in May this year with 55 Turkish guest workers and will later be extended to the Maghreb countries.

The Bundestag budgeting committee has aside three million Marks for this project. The Turkish workers who planned to return home on 1 May will pend nine months in Nuremberg studying for a diploma in mechanical engineering car repair and electronics. Later on in lirkey they will study business manage-

A further course will begin in September in Cologne for 150 Turks. The Ministry, which is responsible for development aid, will bear the costs of the training and the workers' accommoda-

On return to Turkey those who have done best in the courses will have an opportunity of branching out into busito on their own in the servicing and Pare-parts industries, as long as they have at aside a sufficient amount of capital om their earnings in this country.

Il so they will each receive credit in Marks (the duration of the loan being ten about this move. For company law years interest seven per cent with two free provides that business managements and 5,000 employers in a mammoth concern Years). (DIE WELT, 6 March 1971) works councils should work with co- are quite out of the question.

Jaemployment is still the greatest branches of industry. Protective contracts and other agreements protect workers fixularly those in the higher income from the greatest hardships, but the from the greatest hardships, but the transition is not simple,

> The redundancy insurance scheme that has existed in Germany since 1927 has long since ceased to play the role of a protector against catastrophes. With a budget of 3.5 thousand million Marks and a contribution of 1.3 per cent paid by the employee in the insurance scheme and his employer and an upper limit at present set at 1,900 Marks the Federal Labour Office would soon be out of business if millions of unemployed started streaming into labour exchanges. If that happened the matter would have to pass to the State which would have to intervene as far as possible.

> The Federal Labour Office's funds are at present mainly needed to pay poor-weather compensation to building work-ers temporarily laid off and for measures to promote careers and career opportunities. Only one quarter of this money goes to the unemployed.

But just how does unemployment hit those affected? Does a short-term loss of a job without an immediate opening elsewhere amount to a catastrophe for the man who is laid off?

Let us take an example. An office worker is earning 1,800 Marks a month. He is married with two children. His take-home pay is something like 1,340 Marks. If he were unemployed for a year this man would receive unemployment benefit of 915.20 Marks per month. This would be 68 per cent of his take-home pay. There are two questions that must be

Firstly: Is unemployment benefit of 68 per cent of the take-home pay sufficient to bridge the gap during a

A feud has broken out between the management of the Federal Re-

Despite the fact that he is known to be

prudent and circumspect, the boss of Ruhrkohle, Hans Helmut Kuhnke, father

of the famous Federal Republic interna-

Sixty-three year-old Hans Helmut Kuhnke, who is all for good order and

harmony, has set up so-called discussion

circles with the more than 5,000

executives in the 200,000-strong concern.

In these groups salaries and working conditions will be discussed.

The setting up of the discussion circles

whole. Executives are also company

angered the works councils in Ruhrkohle

workers according to company law and

are therefore meant to be represented by

different definition of the executive staff

by his legal adviser. And when Kuhnke

upheld the validity of his discussion

circles the works council told the manage-

In addition to this the works council

made it known that in future it would do

nothing to prevent a spontaneous down-tools, or wildcat strike.

Those who have conservative ideas

ment that it would be withdrawing its

The Ruhrkohle boss had been gi

is concerned with internal politics.

united in this concern.

the works council.

cooperation.

period of temporary unemployment or could this amount be raised substantially without making the worker take the attitude that he might as well be out of work as working for almost the same

Secondly: Is the 1,900 Mark limit reasonable in the light of wages and salary trends in 1971 and is it sufficient to cover the needs of white-collar workers who have never thought in terms of unemployment in the past?

Experts in the unemployment insurance branch feel that unemployment benefit could be raised a few per cent without leading to the Andy Capp syndrome, without discouraging the unemployed from trying to find a new job. In addition raising the 1,900 Mark ceiling would not lead to any grave

difficulties. The figure 2,500 Marks is

being mooted in this context. Increasing the mobility and the social security of working people who are temporarily caught up in the whiripool of technical changes or structural improve-ments and made redundant would mean an all-round gain.

Short terms of unemployment must become an acceptable contingency for small groups of workers in our modern, highly productive society, which cannot survive without constant change to meet new conditions.

· But developments of this kind that are forced on people whether they like it or not are only acceptable when they are accompanied by measures to ease the suffering of those affected and their

What is more the measures must be sufficient to cover the needs of men and their wives and children in all income brackets. What is sufficient for the lowlypaid worker will not cover all the commitments run up by a man with a

Companies cannot bear the brunt of these expenses entirely. Society, and its organisations specially set up for these purposes, namely the labour exchanges, must step in. The permanent technical revolution charges a high price.

Werner Mühlbradt (DIE WELT, 11 March 1971)

Pensions scheme for ex ministers

The scheme of pensions for cabinet ministers that has applied up till now is unsatisfactory. Only those who have been in the cabinet at least four years and who are aged 55 or more can expect a minister's pension under the present

Above all the age-limit for retired ministers is based on an outdated notion that they must all be worthy old gentlemen, an idea that was far more suited to the Adenauer era than the present day.

If the government crisis in the autumn of 1966 had occurred earlier and Gerhard Schröder had not moved into the Ministry of Defence it many have come to pass that the Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs in Adenauer's cabinet and Erhard's would have been without any claims to welfare after thirteen years'

Prospects such as this do not make active political service a very attractive career for younger people since becoming a minister generally means giving up one's previous career.

The new plan put forward by the three parliamentary parties, however, seems to contain a superabundance of generosity. states that in future at the age of 55 every politician will be entitled to a pension, as long as he has spent a year as

In fact the provision in this case amounts to only 12 per cent of the salary paid to the minister when in office, but two years' service gets over 18 per cent and three years' 25 per cent. Nowhere else is it possible to earn an old age pension so quickly. Following the introduction of pensions for Bundestag members the personal risk involved in becoming a politician has diminished, anyway.

For cabinet ministers who were office for less than three years a sum of money to tide thom over would have been sufficient. And for the others pensions should not come into operation any sooner than they do for the vast mass of workers, that is to say at sixty.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 March 1971)

Ruhrkohle runs public coal mining company, Ruhrkohle and the works council of the fifty-two pits into trouble with works councils

operation and mutual trust. This, accordto the conservatives, has not been infringed by the setting up of the discussion circles by the Ruhrkohle mantional tennis player Christian Kuhnke, has unwittingly walked into this battle which

> Executives have a special status, formally set out in Federal Republic labour laws. If they themselves have certain powers of management - namely the right of hiring and firing - they are considered to be employers.
>
> Meantime the increased concentration

> of companies into major industrial groups has watered down this special status. Industrial leaders are all too willing to bestow on long-serving members of their staff who can no longer be offered further promotion, honorary titles and The greatest advantage for an executive

> was the right of free negotiation of salary separate from the normal wage-scale regreements. Other office workers had to keep quiet about this while the personnel partment management formed a kind of secret alliance with the personnel administration.

Now the major companies, such as for instance the chemicals concerns, employ thousands of workers who are not covered about the interpretation of Federal Reby the normal wage scale agreement law were up in arms ments but who no longer fulfil any kind about this move. For company law of genuine employer role, By definition

Unions in the DGB whose chief planners are thought to have some connection with the anger of the Ruhrkohle works councils have been perturbed for some time that so-called executives are fulfilling employee roles. This was confirmed by a publicity campaign in which the DGB called on executives to voice their complaints. About 13,000 did so by

These so-called employers, according to the DGB, felt that they were being exploited by actual employers. In the income bracket up to 3,000 Marks per month they feel they have been doing the donkey work for which the board of directors took all the credit. This group, 1,500,000 strong, was found by the DGB to be another section of "the underprivileged".

Ruhrkohle boss Kuhnke finds himself dragged into this battle for status by executives. And this cautious man who has never before allowed any trouble to arise with the unions is now being Pederal Republic Employers Associations in Cologne to fight the battle to the last.

The worst is yet to come. The overall works council of loss-making Ruhrkohle informed the management that if it held separate talks with executives it must in future reckon with having to deal not with the overall council but with the individual works councils of the 52 pits. Once a week throughout the year a works council representative could knock on Hans Helmut Kuhnke's door and discuss the same topics as the other 51!

Ernst Willenbrock (DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 7 March 1971)



TECHNOLOGY

Berlin University launches seabed research project

west Berlin Technical University's department of marine engineering has launched a project group for work in the new discipline of marine technology.

It involves specialists in various sectors, but mainly mining, nuclear technology and shipbuilding, and they both research and teach.

Already, for instance, seminars are held to deal in concentrated form with the whole gamut of exploiting the sea's reserves of raw materials for scientists at university, in industry and in administra-

The cost factor, and linked with it the sea's depth, does, of course, play a crucial part in all projects for mining minerals from on or under the seabed.

Disregarding petroleum and natural gas

Digital desk chronometer from Berlin

DER TAGES SPIEGEL

ot everyone may have their eyes glued to the screen when skiing events are televised but most people switch on to watch the Apollo spaceshots. One lot go up, the others go down but in both cases it is fascinating to watch the seconds and tenths of a second flashby at the bottom of the screen.

The fascination of numbers flashing by now need no longer be limited to televiewers. It is available for home, office, workshop and laboratory in the shape of a newly-developed electronic

table chronometer using luminous digits.
Berlin inventors, taking advantage of the integrated circuits developed in the course of space research, have come up with this squat container with a clock face the size of a car speedometer and an almost non-existent appetite in terms of electricity:

The chronometer may be small in size being towered over by a telephone, but its accuracy is claimed to be stupendous, Over a period of years it is more accurate than quartz chronometers, hitherto considered to be the non plus ultra.

It is started by push button in conjunc-tion, say, with the Post Office time signal. Should there be any inaccuracy here, the manufacturers emphasise, it can only be because the finger did not respond swiftly enough to the pips and can certainly be rectified whenever the need arises.

The chronometer can also be stopped and started as required to time specific sequences. The margin of error there may be could, in any case, be eliminated at some future date by linking the timeplece directly to the Post Office time signal.

The chronometers can be built to show four, six or seven figures - hour and minute, hour, minute and second and hour, minute, second and tenth of a second, as on TV.

second, as on TV.

The obvious advantages of the new device are ease of reading, noiselessness and the absence of mechanical parts that might be shipect to wear and tear.

Watching tenship of a second jig past at high speed may not be everyone's cup of tea but in many case if will be of benefit, either directly of it, intinating that the owner is up-to-date and makes the best use of his time. The new chronometers are certainly eptically attractive.

A rotating, disc-shaped hydraulic lift a carries up to 400 people at a time to the level of the moving pavement where they



economic propositions in shallow waters include the exploitation of what are termed heavy mineral soaps, such as tin, diamond-bearing sand, magnetic sand and calcareous mussel shells, and indeed sand and aggregate for the building trade.

The deeper and further away from the coast the finds are the richer the deposits must be to warrant the increasing cost of

The development of new methods, systems and machinery for prospecting, mining and processing deposits is naturally of crucial importance.

The deposits in question include aluminium clays, so-called thermal caustic sludge containing a high proportion of copper and nickel and phosphate and manganese clods, the latter being particularly valued for the cobalt, copper and nickel they also contain.

Seawater itself is also rich in usable raw materials, for instance magnesium, a much-used lightweight metal that occurs in seawater in the form of magnesium salts. Primarily, though, the sea is a reservoir of organic products.

As occurred thousands of years ago on dry land Man now appears to be developing from a hunter to a collector to a cultivator of the seas.

There are plans for aquacultures, mainly in seawater lagoons and behind barrages, even making use of the discharged heat of future nuclear power stations; hitherto considered to represent a biological considered to biological consi litherto considered to represent a biolo-gical hazard in rivers and lakes.

Characteristically enough an American

astronaut turned his back on outer space some years ago to devote his time to deep-sea research.

Diving equipment and vehicles can look back on a period of tempestuous development both in practice and theory. There will soon be liquid breathing devices that take their oxygen from the water like a fish's gills do. Divers will then be able to stay under for a virtually unlimited length

For the exploitation of manganese clods and the valuable thermal caustic sludge that is there for the taking on the bed of the Red Sea and down to a depth of 2,000 metres below ground level Dr Boes, the Berlin engineering consultants, have developed a twin-pipeline system.

Pumps on the surface pump water down the one pipeline and back up the other. On the way the pipeline collects the raw material from the seabed.

For the manganese clods, which have a greater specific weight than water, it is intended to use cylindrical containers into which the raw material will automatically be channelled and the containets then sent up the pipeline like pneumatic post cartridges.

There are already a variety of diving vehicles and underwater observation posts, indeed, entire underwater camps have been designed and only await con-

British engineers have designed an underwater vehicle in which two men can survey the seabed down to a depth of 1,000 metres over a distance of twelve kilometres and a period of up to fifteen

The vehicle is powered by two 3.2-horse-power electric motors and an oilfilled lead-acid battery.

Its equipment includes two 1,000-watt headlights, a device for detecting objects in the water, radio, a depth-sounder, compasses, a submarine telephone using pressure waves and cable TV with video recording sequipment.

In short: Davy Jones's locker will soon be a hive of activity.

Hellmut Droscha (DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 March 1971)

Infotheques f motorists

otorists can hear for theme from next year up-to-then weather and road condition rep infotheques to be installed at a bahn service contres by ADAL

Federal Republic motoring organic Following successful trials at G

On picking up the receiver me

wavelength, which is to start transm. Pick-a-flick.

up-to-the-minute road reports in gical facilities.

DTC, another automobile club, road safety commissioner. The ma undertaken by the Ministry of Trans a spokesman for the club said in Me are unlikely to make much different In view of the 19,000 road death

annum the commissioner ought to be immediate programme to imambulance facilities and try to raise to finance the measures necessary.

When 5,000 million Marks 4 yes spent on roadbuilding, the club i fifty million Marks for road safety to be forthcoming.

"Otherwise," the club conclud ister of Transport Georg Lebercant on at least 300,000 people not line see the completion of the present a building programme in 1985."



An artist's impression of the Transurban system of moving pavements

Moving pavements to beat the rush-hour rush

Dedestrians in the city will able to make their way from A to B via moving pavements travelling at a speed of eighteen kilometres an hour (twelve mph), a mode of transport recently unveiled in Munich by Krauss-Maffel.



step safely over to the moving belt, which runs along steel and perspex tubing, can negotiate corners, is powered by linear induction motors and is cushioned on magnetic fields.

The manufacturers estimate the cost of kilometre of moving pavement to be seven million marks, as opposed to about sixty million per kilometre of Under-ground and the cost per person per

kilometre at three pfennigs, as oppo-eight by bus, fifteen by tram and Underground.

The casing can be laid flush ground, above ground or below, manufactured in prefabricated so easily be adaptable to ments.

Up to 36,000 people an hour of the moving pavement in either dites as opposed to a maximum of 34,00 the Underground. No one need wait than fifty seconds.

A trial section is to be built if firm's Allach, Munich, works. The istry of Science is to subsidise trials.

Express cab transport is a pol variation or accompaniment. Invited moving pavements the casing would tain cabs that are accelerated to kilometres an hour (thirty mph) be

Presenting the Great Variety Show:

autobalin service centre, Hanoric last permanent infotheque has just Pan Am's "Theatre-in-the-Air"? On picking in the ADAC's Pan Am's "Theatre-in-the-Air"?

On picking up the receiver not will hear the latest road report.

Deutschland funk in Cologne. Therefore, you can enjoy flying reports will be taped automatic leross the Atlantic more than ever soon as the cue is given (the jing before. And the big reason is our radio plays before each transmission. Theatre-in-the-Air. It's bigger and Each infortheque costs roughly better than ever. And it's on every Marks. The Munich infotheque is to Pan Am Jet. There's no other in-flight to Bayerischer Rundfunk's more description.

The radio in its turn can be When you check in for your Pan Am p-to-the-minute road remote 197 or 707 to the U.S.A., you can ask for ADAC, the police and foreign meka On every flight going, we show two the movie you'd like to see on the way. movies instead of one. One is always a called on the government to appa classic or an Academy Award winner.

*Available at nominal cost.

Music to your ears.

Before the movie, after the movie, instead of the movie - we have music for everyone. Channel after channel of it. All the way from classical to Broadway show tunes to blues numbers to ...

Geronimo!

No, not cowboys and Indians, but a rock concert from Radio Geronimo in Monaco. Today's sounds-from beginning to end.

Rock-a-bye-bye, baby.

Just select "Music-to-sleep-by". It's our new special feature for people who'd like to go to sleep in the air but somehow just can't. This hour-long program was engineered by sleep experts to lull you off. Z-z-z-z-z-z-z,

Listening made easier. Whether you listen to the movies or the

And that's not all. Not by a long shot. Our "Theatre-inthe-Air"e is just one of the many reasons

you'll hardly know they're there.

way going. Brand-new earphones that are so lightweight and so comfortable,

to fly Pan Am. Pan Am has been flying for over forty years, and all along. we've been first in bringing new comforts and new conveniences. Now Pan Am has other new ways to

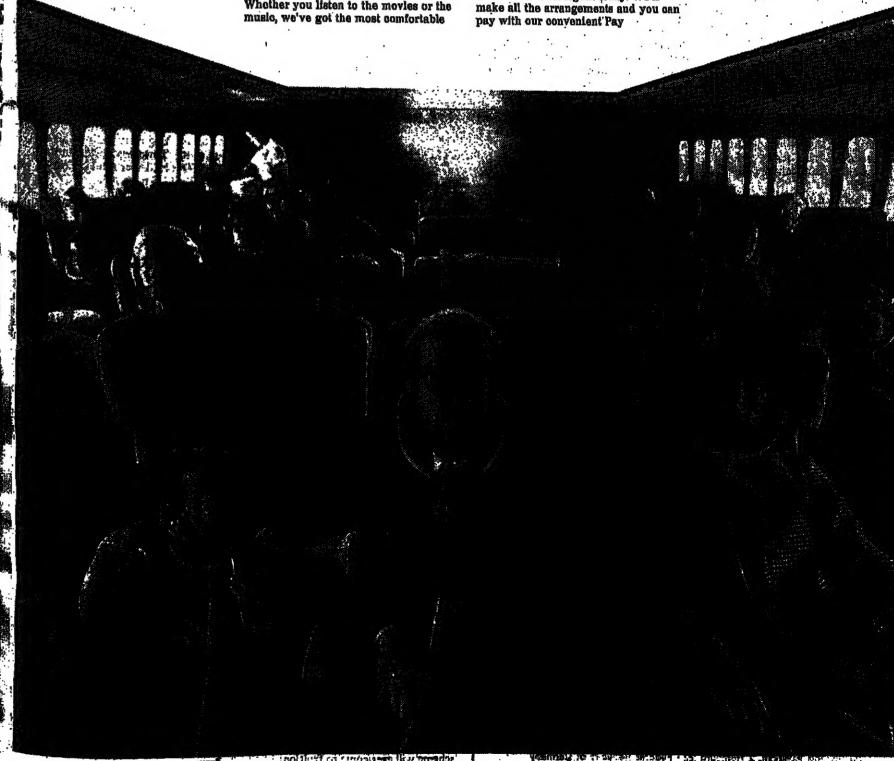
see that you get more out of your travels and your travel dollars. For instance, we'll help make your air and hotel reservations around the world with our computer system, PANAMAC. And we'll make them in next-to-notime. We'll arrange tours for you.

Fly Pan Am, Just call Pan Am or a Pan Am Travel Agent today. We'll

things we're doing to make flying more" fun and to give you more value for



Something new from the world's most experienced airline.





OUR WORLD

Cologne woman leads police a merry dance

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

t regular four-weekly intervals "Ra-A dio Gisela" programmes come on the air on Cologne police wavelengths. A charming female voice with a Cologne accent interrupts the monotonous flow of police commands. Police officials know immediately that Gisela has slipped into a police car somewhere and has set to on

Gisela, who has told the police that she 31, enjoys, according to her own admission, police efforts to find out where she is. A spokesman for Cologne police admits that Gisela is only able to make her pirate broadcasts because "police officers have not locked their vehicles."

Gisela greets "the police lads" in a polite tone, asks if she is being picked up loud and clear and, according to a senior police official, chatters away in a lot of gibberish, which is presumably intended to be the introduction to a song.

The mysterious Gisela sings unaccompanied fairly harmless ditties. Her repertoire is not great. Her favourite evergreen is, "Ich wollt' ich wär ein Huhn" (I wish I

Pirate broadcaster Gisela went into action during Carnival and a reporter from a Cologne paper who was listening over the police radio said: "It was just right for the last mad days of Carnival, ideal for the mad men of Cologne. And with its lively unselfconscious nature the Carnival broadcast was far superior to those put out by authorised radio sta-

However, police officials were not too happy about Gisela's broadcast which caused them many headaches. They searched for hours but still could not find her. Some reckoned that the young woman had by this time acquired her own transmitter. Others feared that Gisela had made an exception and borrowed a fire brigade transmitter. Others thought she may have tried her luck with autobahn police radios.

But Gisela was not broadcasting from fire brigade vehicles, code name Florian, nor from Edwin, the autobahn police vehicles. She had remained with her favourites on the "Arnold" wavelength, the city police.

Mesers / Mr / Mrs / Miss

What is more this time Gisela had not waited until she found an unattended police car somewhere on the streets of Cologne but was broadcasting from the grounds of police headquarters, where she had slipped into one of the several police cars parked there.

They sought her here, they sought her there, they sought the elusive Gisela everywhere but she could not be found and managed to carry on her broadcast till midnight on the night of Shrove Tuesday. She closed down her programme by singing loudly: "On Ash Wednesday it's all over".

Before this however she had been able to listen to the police messages as they hunted her down and was able to make ironic comments on them interspersed with ear-splitting bursts of laughter. The whole police force realised that Gisela was enjoying herself immensely.

When police officials finally realised that she was not in any of the cars on patrol but must be in one of those parked outside headquarters Gisela had to make for safety. She told them that she was going to hide in some dark corner.

A few minutes later when all the cars had been checked and locked Gisela came on the air again and told astounded police that she was broadcasting from one of their motorbikes. She complained bitterly that the crate did not have a powerful enough transmitter. Gisela freely ad-

GDR population

stagnant

The population of the German Demo-cratic Republic has scarcely increased

at all in the past few years. At the census

of 1 January this year 17,040,926 GDR

This amounted to an increase of 37,271

on the last census, dated 31 December

1964, according to the head of the GDR Central Statistical Administration, Arno

Donda. He said that a growth of a mere

0.2 per cent in six years was "not great".

The reason given for this lack of a population explosion was the unfavourable balance of the population as a result of "the imperialistic wars"! At the mo-

ment one citizen in five in the GDR is a

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March 1971)

citizens were registered.

ORDER FORM

i / We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE at the following rates (postage included):

Piease return the completed order form to: THE GERMAN TRIBUNE • FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMBH 23 Schöne Aussicht, 2 Hamburg 22 • Federal Republic of Germany

(Underline whate

The amount may also be paid in your country's currency

Deutsche Marke U.S. Dollars Pounds Sterling

. Zip Code:

7.00

mitted that the urge to make her illegal broadcasts generally comes over her when she has had a few drinks. But the police think it is more likely to be a mental disorder that comes over her once a

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Pirate Gisela is convinced that the police will never bring her to court because they would have to admit that they had not paid sufficient attention their radio cars. The police think that if they prosecuted Gisela she would end up receiving psychiatric treatment.

Her broadcasts have never caused serious disturbance to police work and have never seriously interfered with their radio messages so they have always been able to see the funny side of it.

After the Carnival broadcast they are looking for a gatekeeper to check on people entering the grounds of police headquarters.

But this will not help them whenever Gisela finds an unguarded police car on the outskirts of the city.

Once the search had to be given up because Gisela had got into a Cologne/ Mulheim police car, crawled between the seats and sent out her programmes.

Another favourite trick of hers is to get into one of the police cars waiting outside football grounds. She takes a transistor radio with her so that she can listen to live football commentaries and then she makes her own commentary for the police who are unable to listen to the broadcast themselves.

Gisela has been caught several times but she was always been set free although she said that she would go on making her

One fact about her background that police have learned is that she once had a policeman boyfriend who taught her how to use patrol car radios.

project in jeopardy

model of the pleasure park that should be in operation by 1973 has been made and the capital for the building of it has been

There is one difficulty that besets this

however. For years the people of Elten

scheme will ever come to fruition.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 March 1971)

must not be overlooked.

deposited with a lawyer.

for pedestrians.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 6 March 1971)

demand for labour in 1970 allied: Las Vegas Rhine

19.1 per cent or 569,000 persons, lowed by Yugoslavs with 515,000 (1) per cent). Turks were next on the life 460,000 (15.8 per cent), then Gra Dlans have been made to establish at 343,000 (11.5 per cent). Elten on the lower Rhine a pleasure park at a cost of 125 million Marks. A

Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

This increase is due to the contin

previous September.

As in previous counts 25 per cental foreigners live in North Rhine-Westphia With approximately 76,000 in Cold (Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 12 Februsy #!

Stay-at-homes

Emmy Nahrhaft, 55, from Düsseldorf heads a group of financiers who intend to build the gambling centre that will be open twenty-four hours a day. The centre will be modelled on Las Vegas in Ameri-M any people in this country says home at the weekend, according to a survey conducted by citize committees in six cities. The surey According to Emmy Nahrhaft the centre will be built in the American colonial style and will include 70 restaucommissioned by the Nurember 128 planning institute.

Asked what they would prefer to day rants, 120 shops and facilities from a chemist to a church. There will be many the weekend twenty-seven per ce admitted that they wanted only b. remain at home in their own garden. gambling houses, boutiques selling Oriental wares, tea shops, baths, a bowling alley and a go-cart track as well as riding A further twenty-seven per cent # that they never had anything definites at the weekend. Twenty-five per cental that they went out to somewhat refreshing in the country, away from \$

On an artificial lake a Mississippl river boat will sail. There will be hotels with 1,500 beds of all classes for visitors. The noise and dirt of the city.

The remainder said that they went "city" will be arranged with covered ways parks in the city, to the city centre of another part of the city at weekends.

GDR press freed

have objected to the granting of a private gaming concession and so far the local gaming concession and so far the local authorities responsible have not granted approval of the project. This concession, the initiators of the project freely admit, governs not only the building of the Elten casino but also the whole "Las Vegas" A ll restrictions on newspapers for the German Democratic Republic being brought into this country will lifted by a unanimous vote of a Bundestag on 10 March.

project.
While officially the promoters of this scheme are optimistic that eventually It was decided that the temporal ruling allowing GDR papers and mag-zines to be imported, which was due to expire on 31 March should be extended indefinitely.

they will be awarded permission to go ahead and press their arguments for the project even more tenaciously, many people in Elten are sceptical that the In addition the proviso that GDB newspapers could only be handled via the postal services and the trade were with

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March [97])

NEWS IN BRIE Olympic building work forges ahead Prisoners' lean

mistakes on this score.

scale model trials.

data on the hawsers.

fitting out.

the rifle ranges.

aiready complete.

the rest about ten per cent.

The baths, the regatta buildings, the

churches in the Olympic village and the

central university sports block, which

during the Games will house radio and

TV facilities, are complete and ready for

Ninety-six per cent of the Olympic

stadium is up, 92 per cent of the sports

arena, sixty per cent of the cycle track,

ninety per cent of the Olympic village, 85

per cent of the earth-moving work for the

regatta course, sixty per cent of Riem equestrian centre and thirty per cent of

pics will be a complex of student hostels is

On 15 April next 400 students could

already move in provided the city council

connects the hostels to the water, gas and

electricity mains in time, which may not

Attermely successful was the wa.

Hesse Justice Minister Hemfir from the word go the men responsible reribed the programme that has at for the construction of the Olympic ly been introduced allowing prisonsports facilities in Munich and Kiel go home for periods of leave.

During 1970 more than 1,800 while and so far they have kept their prison sentence was due to end withingonise.

next three years were allowed to Carl Mertz, chairman of the holding advantage of this concession, according many responsible for the construction the Justice Ministry in Wiesbaden. work, recently held yet another press

Only eight per cent of prisoness conference in the Olympic city. The were allowed to go home did not a general note was one of optimism, though to the place of detention voluntarily, not on every score.

The periods of the leave were any. There is, for instance, the much-up to 14 days in duration. In all i vaunted marquee structure that is to top cases the prisoners were culable at the Olympia stadium, and the main

cases the prisoners were quickly take the Olympic stadium and the main charge once more.

The Ministry of the prisoners were quickly take the Olympic stadium and the main charge once more. The Minister of Justice pointed as popular an international attraction as that allowing prisoners home for a the Eiffel Tower, or so Willi Daume, who gave direct evidence of the value heads the entire Olympic organisation, sentencing prisoners to be on the recently maintained.

after a crime and the value of sai Mertz, however, made no bones about

sentence to prevent men and we the fact that it has already cost him many from committing further crimes. a sleepless night and will no doubt cost (DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 11 February) him a good many more.

His anxiety is understandable. It will Foreign resident cover an area of 74,800 square metres (more than eighteen acres) and weigh not A pproximately three million far short of 2,000 tons. A marquee roof eigners were living in the fall of this size takes some designing and erecting.

ing to statistics released by the Fig. It will, for instance, take a network of hawsers weighing 1,645 tons and support-This figure is 20 per cent (600) ed by masts up to eighty metres (262 ft) more than the figure quoted for tall and 3.5 metres (12 ft) in diameter. In all there will be 440 kilometres (275 miles) of hawser.

Then again, there are hawsers and increased activity among foreign firms hawsers. Some of them, on the outer circumference, will be as thick as not one Italians made up the major content but several arms. They will consist of ten bundles of 55 skeins each consisting of seven wires half a centimetre in diameter.

Taking half-centimetre wire as the unit of account, as it were, the total hawser length will be 1,694 kilometres (1,120 miles). The hawsers will support 330-odd tons of transparent, grey-brown tinted acrylic glass.

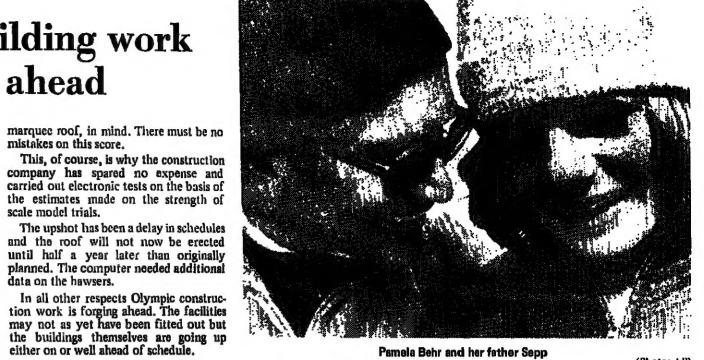
On the day, whenever it is, hydraulic presses will lift the whole structure off the ground continuetre by contimetre. The size of a dozen football grounds and the weight of 2,000 Volkswagens, the marquee's hawser network will consist of 137,000 knots.

It will be a dramatic sight and it is hardly surprising that the prospect is causing the men responsible many a sleepless night.

What, Herr Mertz was asked, will happen if the experiment proves a failure and the whole structure collapes. His answer was short and to the point. "It has to prove a success," he countered.

He had already commented that at such an enormous and complex event as the Olympics mistakes are bound to happen but not for one moment did he have the symbol of the Munich Olympics, the

The Olympic stadium under construction (Photo: Olympia Photo)



Pamela Behr and her father Sepp

be the case but is hardly the Olympic

This year, Herr Mertz added, progress on the Olympic site will be less obvious to the naked eye because most of the work yet to be done will be in the

Already 3,000 workers are fitting out the stadiums, arenas and so on. As the weather improves they will be joined by more and more with each month that goes by. The largest building site in Europe must be ready on time.

Work on the interiors of the Olympic When they pack their tools and leave buildings is also making good progress. we will then see what the return on an The baths are 25 per cent complete, the investment of more than a thousand Olympic stadium seventeen per cent and million marks has been. On no account are the facilities going to cost more than The Olympic village is even neurer the latest estimate of 1,350 million completion. Seventy per cent of the women's quarters, which after the Olym-

> Herr Mertz sounds a markedly confident note as he adds that "We double check before spending a single Mark."

Karlheinz Vogel (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 March 1971)

Pamela Behr, 14 year-old slalom wonder

The man who should have been most delighted was the first to put a damper on jubilation. "Don't put ideas into the girl's head," Heinz Krecek of the skiing association commented after Pamela Behr's slalom victory at the skiing championships in Hindelang.

Pamela is a mere fourteen year old and still goes to secondary school. She is the youngest national champion in a skiing

discipline ever. Hindelang has often enough been linked with the name Behr. Nine years ago one Sepp Behr won his seventh and last Federal Republic championship title.

Pamela Behr was born on 21 September 1956, lives in Southofen and first donned skis at the age of six. She won her first race in Partonkirchen at the ago of ninc. At the end of January she beat forty rivals in Jahorina, Yugoslavia, to win the European junior championships.

She is 1.60 metres (five foot three) tall and weights fifty kilos (110 lbs). She has two immediate ambitions, to take part in the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, and to go into commerce when she leaves school.

What is her attitude towards sport in general and skiing in particular? "Skiing," she says, "Is my hobby and I prefer the slalom because it calls for the most in

She owes much of her progress to the courses held by the skiing association. "She must not be allowed to burn up too quickly," Heinz Krecek says. "We must uild her up systematically."

She has certainly got off to a flying start, but this is not alway the best way to start a career. The pundits know what it is like to be too good too young. Not every boy or girl wonder can win a gold

Rosi Mittermaier, who is only six years older and won two national titles at the age of sixteen, was also felt to be something of a girl wonder.

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1971)

	(1.11	oto. Otympia i morey						_
Adem Alghanislam Algelia Augelia Augelia Augelia Augelia Augelia Augelia Belgium Belgium Belgium Belgium Bulyaria Burma Burmai Cambrotia	SA \$ 0.05 Af 10	Colombia col. \$ 1.— Congo (Brazzaville) F.C.F.A. 30.— Congo (Kinshasa) Mekuta 7.— Costa Rica C 0.85 Cuba P 0.13 Cyprus 11 d Czechoslovakia Kcz 0.50 Dahomey F.C.F.A. 30.— Benmark dkr 0.90 Dom. Rep. RD \$ 0.15 Ecuador 5 2.50 El Salvador C 0.30 Elhiopia Eth. \$ 0.30 Fiji 11 d Finlend fox 0.50	Formosa NT 2 5.— France FF 0.60 Gabon F.C.F.A. 30.— Gambia II d Garmany DM 1.— Chana cedi 0.12 Great Britain 5 p Greece Dr 4.— Gualemala Q 0.15 Guayana BWI \$ 0.20 Guinea F.G. 30.— Haiti G 0.65 Honduras (Br.) \$ BH 0.20 Honduras L 0.25 Hong Kong HK \$ 0.70 Hungary Ft 1.— Icaland Kr 5.— India Ra 0.80	Indonesia Irab Iraq Iraq Israel Israel Italy Jeory Coast F. Jameica Japan Jordan Kenya Kuwait Laos Libbarla Libya Luxembourg Madagaster	Rp. 25.— Rl 10.— 50 fils 11 d 1 £ 0.40 Lir. 80 C.F.A. 30.— 11 d Yen 50 50 fils kAs 0.25 50 fils kip 80.— P 40.— Lib \$ 0.15 50 Mills FM 30.—	Malawi Malaysia Mali FM 60.40 Mali FM 60.50 Morocco DM65 Mozembique Egc. 1 Nepal Mohur 1 Netherlands Hfl 0.50 Netherlands Antilles G. and 0.25 New Zasland Nicaragua C 0.85 Niger F.C.F.A. 30 Nigeria Nicaria Rs 0.60 Panama B. 0.15	Peiru S Philippines P. phi Poland ZI Portugal Hsc Rhodesla Reanda F. Rw Rumanla Le Saudi Arabia Sweden Skitzerland Senegal F.C.F.A. Sjerre Leone Somalia Sonth Africa South Korea Won S. Viet Nam V.N. \$	L. 0.50 Thelland B 3:— 1.— Trinidad and Tobago 11 d BWI \$ 0.20 12.— Togo P.C.F.A. 30.— 10.50 Turkey L. 0.60 Turkey T £ 1.25 Tunisia 6S M Uganda RAS 0.25 30.— UAR PT 5.— Urugusy P 20.— 0.10 USA £ 0.20 USSR Rbi. 0.10 Vonexusia B 0.60

